"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,149 NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT PICKS NAMES FOR FUSION

Ready to Support Hughes, Knox, or Hadley, Republicans, for President.

FRIEND EXPOUNDS HIS VIEWS

Asserts Colonel Will Not Run Unless Convention Demand Is Overwhelming.

OLD GUARD MUST RETREAT

Progressives Still Active Enough to Beat a Reactionary—Gossip About Gary Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—George E. Miller, Washington correspondent of The Detroit News, and a close personal and political friend of Theodore Roosevelt for many years, recently visited the Colonel at Oyster Bay and had a long talk with him regarding the political situation and his own attitude toward it. While not at liberty to quote the Colonel directly, Mr. Miller has no hesitation in repeating the views and opinions expressed by the former President. On the question of candidates, Mr. Miller said:

"Colonel Roosevelt's declarations permit me to say that if the Republicans nominate such a man as Justice Hughes or ex-Governor Hadley, or former Secretary of State Knox of Pennsylvania, on a reasonably progressive platform, the Colonel will support him. I believe this to be the absolute fact. He respects Justice Hughes's conscientious scruples and admits it may establish a highly dangerous precedent to go to the United States Supreme Court for a Presidential candidate, but says the question of that precedent might as well be settled now as at some later time."

Regarding the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination, Mr. Miller said:

"I do not believe any living man can say, or induce the Colonel to say, that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1916, either active, passive, or even receptive; yet many are trying to get such an expression or admission from him. They come from all parts of the country and his office is thronged with them.

Holds Wilson to Blame.

"I am convinced that the American people never again will find Colonel Roosevelt on a Presidential ticket unless it were brought about by the action of a convention so spontaneous that no man could refuse. He has no illusions in regard to the hard work of a campaign and the four years of harder service to follow, if elected, but outside of that he regards himself as unavailable because of the hard things he has been compelled to say about Germany. And for those things he holds President Wilson responsible."

With respect to the possible course the Progressive Party may follow if a candidate is nominated whom it cannot support, Mr. Miller said:

"The conversation with Colonel Roosevelt was not complete until a certain alternative proposition had been discussed. What would happen if the Old Guard, being in control of the convention, should decline to nominate a Hughes or a Hadley or a Knox? On this question the Colonel left no doubt as to his belief. The Progressive Party could be relied upon to see to it that if the Republican Party needed another licking it would get it.

"A reactionary nomination at Chicago, he felt assured, would be followed by the selection of a strong and active candidate by the Bull Moose National Convention and the exertion of all the Independent-Progressive influence toward the defeat of the reactionary. This, of course, also would involve the support of President Wilson by many who would prefer to vote the Republican ticket."

In view of Mr. Miller's standing and of his close relations with Colonel Roosevelt, what he says here can be taken as entirely authentic and reliable. It is apparent that Colonel Roosevelt has laid out his course of action to be followed in the approaching campaign. While not attempting to dictate to the men who control the Republican National Convention, he has laid down the terms upon which he will come back into the Republican fold and work for the election of the Republican ticket. These terms are summed up in the demand for the nomination of a candidate of the type of Knox, Hughes, or Hadley.

Knox Not a Candidate.

Mr. Knox is in no sense a candidate for the Presidential nomination. His friends have taken no steps to cause the election of delegates pledged to vote for him, although he has been urged by many people in various parts of the country to enter the race as an active candidate. It is considered certain that Mr. Knox will be a candidate in the May primaries for the nomination for United States Senator, though he has not made any announcement of his intentions. Justice Hughes has emphatically discouraged any movement looking to his nomination, and has forbidden the use of his name on primary ballots. So far as known, Governor Hadley has made no move to indicate that he is seeking the nomination.

It is not considered likely that either of these men would decline the nomination of his party for the Presidency. In the case of Mr. Knox, if he is nominated for Senator in May, he is entirely available for the Presidential nomination in June if the party wishes it. Plans are at hand for easily filling the Senatorial nomination under such circumstances. Justice Hughes has done all that any conscientious man could do to discourage the use of his name, and if the convention should persist in nominating him notwithstanding, he would be free to accept. Governor Hadley is filling no public office

Continued on Page 4.

PART OF GERMAN FLEET OUT IN THE NORTH SEA

Reports that It Cruised About But Didn't Find the British Fleet.

BERLIN, Mondoy, Dec. 20, (via London.)—The official statement issued by the German Admiralty says:

"A part of our fleet last week searched the North Sea for the enemy. It then cruised the 17th and 18th in the Skagerack to watch commerce, examining fifty-two vessels, and seizing one carrying contraband. During the whole time the English naval forces nowhere were sighted."

AMERICAN IN JAIL AS SPY IN WARSAW

Germans Charge That London Sought to Aid Russians—Known to Tourists as a Guide.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Siegried Paul London, a naturalized American citizen, has been put in jail at Warsaw and is awaiting trial on a charge of espionage. As the investigation has not yet been completed, the authorities have not been able to communicate to the American Consulate the full charges against London, which are understood to involve an alleged conspiracy to convey information to the Russians after the German occupation of Warsaw.

The authorities are allowing the American representatives the widest latitude in assisting London to prepare for his defense. The Consul and Vice Consul are permitted to visit him freely in his cell, and have been assured that the indictment will be shown to them in due time, and that they will be permitted to attend the trial.

London has been around the leading hotels of Warsaw for years as a commissionaire and guide. In those capacities he is known to many American tourists. During the Russian revolution London acted as a temporary correspondent for several American and British newspapers.

RUMANIAN GENERAL COMMITS SUICIDE

Jonesco Accused by War Minister of Accepting Bribe from One of the Powers.

GENEVA, Dec. 19, (via London.)—Munich newspapers received here announce the suicide of General Jonesco, commanding the Second Rumanian Army Corps.

According to the story, the General was suspected of having been bribed by one of the powers. The Minister of War ordered an inquiry, and, his suspicions being confirmed, he sent two officers to inform General Jonesco of the result of the investigation.

Two hours later General Jonesco killed himself.

MANY RICH TEUTONS ON CAPTURED LINER

British Stop the United States Bearing Wealthy Germans and Austrians to New York.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Danish steamer United States was brought into the Clyde by a British warship Friday night, being diverted from her route while on the way from Copenhagen to New York.

A large number of Germans and Austrians, with large sums of money in their possession, are said to be aboard. The mails from the ship were put ashore.

The steamer United States sailed from New York on Nov. 18, and arrived at Copenhagen on Dec. 1. She sailed from that port for New York on Dec. 12. She belongs to the Scandinavian-American Line.

FRENCH IN FAREWELL PRAISES HIS TROOPS

Retiring British Commander Predicts Glorious Ending to Their Heroic Efforts.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French issued the following order of the day before leaving the army on the western front.

"In relinquishing command of the British Army in France I wish to express to the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and men with whom I have been so closely associated during the last sixteen months, my heartfelt sorrow in parting with them before the campaign in which we have been so long engaged together has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

"I have, however, the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant, and I shall watch their progress toward this final goal with intense interest, and in the most confident hope. The success so far attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity, which knows no defeat, and the heroic courage so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded during over sixteen months of incessant fighting.

"The regulars and the territorials of the old army and the new army have ever shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. From my heart I thank them all.

"At this sad moment of parting my heart goes ont to those who have received lifelong injury from wounds, and I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of my beloved comrades who have made the greatest sacrifices of all by laying down their lives for their country.

"In saying good-bye to the British Army in France I ask them once again to accept this expression of my deepest gratitude and heartfelt devotion toward them, and my earnest good wishes for a glorious future, which I feel to be assured.

J. D. P. FRENCH,
"Field Marshal, Commanding in Chief, British Army in France."

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carta.—Advt.

ROW ON FORD SHIP OVER EXPULSIONS

Proposal to Eject Reporters at Christiania for Messages They Sent Causes Turmoil.

HAD DENIED CENSORSHIP

But Messages Filed Had Been Read and Displeased Some of the Leaders.

SCENE SURPRISES CALLERS

Cries of "Shame" Greet Statement That "The Spirit of the Devil" Is Aboard.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 19.—The Ford peace party arrived here at 4:30 o'clock this morning and was met by one correspondent and eight students. The Norwegian journalists joined the party at Christiansand, and were witnesses of the lack of harmony that marked the end of the voyage.

Evidence that news radiograms and cables, as well as the mail, had been read by some of the leaders, despite the denial of a censorship aboard, was shown when a movement was started on Saturday to dismiss from the party several New York and one Chicago reporter on charges of unprofessional conduct, framed by the secretary. The leaders of the party refused to define or name the individuals, but THE TIMES correspondent is believed to be included.

The matter was mentioned at the general meeting after the passage of a harmony resolution, and caused much surprise as the committee was acting secretly. A bitter argument ensued. Owing to the opposition of S. S. McClure, Judge Lindsey, John Barry, Governor Hanna. Inez Milholland Boissevain, and others, the move was halted and probably will be dropped.

It is evident that the news stories of the correspondents were unsatisfactory to other leaders if not to Mr. Ford.

On arrival here some of the delegates, including Inez Milholland Boissevain, were still talking hopefully of the prospective value of the coming unofficial conference. The papers here give much space to the party, and there is general curiosity, with some skepticism and ridicule.

The European début of the party was made tonight in the hall of the Norwegian Student Union, whose President, Wilhelm Keilhau, invited the party unofficially, according to custom. Mr. Ford was absent on the plea of illness. Mme. Schwimmer also was absent, but L. P. Lochner, the Rev. Jenkin Jones, the Rev. J. Bethea, and John Barry spoke on the conference idea. No action was taken or resolutions passed. There were 500 present, including Mr. Morgansterne, the Rector of the University, and American Minister Schmedeman.

A general meeting is to be held on Monday under the auspices of the Clergymen's Peace Society, one of the many Norwegian pacifist organizations asked to assist the movement. Of the numerous pacifist leaders, the only known supporter is Mr. Lange, the former Secretary of the International Peace Society of The Hague.

This afternoon the party had an outing at Holmenkollen, and watched the Winter sports. They expect to proceed to Stockholm on Wednesday.

Not a Harmonious Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—Christiania dispatches to London newspapers give exciting details of squabbles aboard Henry Ford's peace ship, the Oscar II. The Daily Mail's correspondent aboard the Oscar II. says:

"The last night on the ship was an eventful and merry one. Eight Norwegian and Swedish reporters came aboard at Christiansand and immediately were received privately by Mr. Ford and Louis P. Lochner.

"Afterward the stage was elaborately set in the second class saloon to hoodwink the Scandinavian newspaper representatives into a belief that we had really a harmonious crowd of innocent merrymakers on board.

"They were soon enlightened. Up sprang S. S. McClure, the New York publisher. He had heard rumors that seven New York reporters were to be expelled from the party, for an organization at that moment was secretly framing up charges against these reporters.

McClure Warns Delegates.

"'Beware, ladies and gentlemen,' said Mr. McClure. 'If such a terrible and serious mistake is consummated such world-wide disapproval will assail us that Mr. Ford's great life work will be irretrievably wrecked.'

"By way of explanation, I should state that there is undeniable proof that all press messages sent from the ship were first read by some of Mr. Ford's henchmen. The accused New York reporters presumably had been writing things distasteful to Lochner, Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer, and company.

"'We are divided,' blurted out McClure. 'No words can change that fact.'

"Everybody squirmed. The Scandinavians were being enlightened with a vengeance. Blundering attempts were made to squelch any further exposure. Colonel Hiram Jackson Henry thought that the question was irrelevant, and that there need be no more discussion. Inez Milholland Boissevan ran to the Colonel's side, waving her hands, and wildly shouted: 'If we are going to mediate in Europe's troubles we must first learn to mediate among ourselves. There must be no militaristic settlement of this.'

Mme. Schwimmer Appears.

"Then half a dozen delegates commenced to speak at once. Somebody suggested singing national songs, and above the din could be heard the voice

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA—AUGUSTA—CUBA—SOUTH
VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
3 All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily via Standard R. R. of South. 1185 B'way.—Advt.

Germany, Pacific Toward Us, Hesitates to Speak in the Hearing of the World, Lest It Be Interpreted as Weakness

By GARET GARRETT.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via Sayville, N. Y.)—An American in Germany is soon aware that the obstacles in the way of mutual understanding between the two nations are, in the first place, those of feeling, and, secondly, those of facts. The facts cannot be successfully approached from either side through an angry state of feeling. This is in danger of becoming a tense situation.

Beyond the circle of Germany's enemies are neutrals, meaning principally ourselves. Communication between Germany and the United States must pass through the hands of the censor or the hands of Germany's enemies. The only means of communication not physically controlled by Great Britain is the wireless, and messages by wireless are audible to the whole world. England knows every word that passes.

Therefore a message from Germany to the United States has to be considered in three terms, namely, its effect upon the English mind, its reaction upon the German mind as it will be tauntingly construed in the English press, and, lastly, its effect upon the American mind. It happens regularly that press messages out of Germany are taken from the air by the English and reproduced in the English press as representing the official German point of view, the assumption being that the German censor will pass only such things as the German Government wishes the world to believe. At last, owing to these conditions, all German expression falls under an awkward restraint.

If the German Government could speak directly to the American Government, alone, out of the hearing of the rest of the world, and if it could communicate confidentially with its diplomatic representatives in the United States, much misconception on both sides could perhaps be avoided. By wireless, it is true, the German Government may communicate with its Ambassador in Washington in a private code known only to the American Government, but as all other Governments may communicate by cable in absolutely secret code, the German Government feels that to be alone deprived of that same privilege—to be required, as no other Government is, to correspond with its representatives in a code open to the American Government—is an unfair discrimination.

This, therefore, is an obstacle that combines both fact and feeling, and if you will add thereto the misfortune that the German Government thinks it has reason to distrust the neutrality of the United States, you will see how serious it is. We need not inquire whether the German Government is justified in regarding American neutrality with reservations; the doubt exists and hinders every approach to an understanding. The reason for denying the German Government the privilege of using a secret code by wireless was, in the beginning, that it might communicate in that way with its ships at sea; but the German Government thinks that this reason were ever valid it has ceased to be, as there are no more German ships upon the sea.

It would be hard to say at this moment whether Germany misconceives the American mind more than the United States misconceives the German mind. On both sides a great majority of the average people and of men in responsible places very earnestly wish peaceful relations between the two countries to remain undisturbed. I am as sure of that in Germany as I was sure of it six weeks ago in the United States, and yet in the last few days some very eminent German men, including one of the most powerful bankers in the empire, have said to me despondently, almost despairingly, that the only conclusion open to them was that President Wilson was resolved to force war upon Germany. By that you may measure the depths of the misunderstanding.

Preposterous as this German conception of the American attitude must seem to Americans, it is, from this point of view, no more so than the American conception of the German attitude toward the United States. It is a pacific attitude, and that it has not been differently expressed is owing to the fear that to express it in any less formal manner—that is to say, with any great degree of warmth of feeling—would betray the world into errors of judgment as to the conditions that exist within the fortress. Those conditions are much stronger than the world believes.

It seems easier for Germany to understand her enemies than to comprehend the American point of view. I recently spent two hours with one of the high officials of the German Government, who said at last: "Nobody has told us these things before. It is a pity we did not have that kind of insight sooner," and I had told him only what every American knows, namely, the simple reasons why American feelings and sympathies are anti-German, and that our sympathies spring from a deep political faith which another people may understand even while disagreeing with it. The problem is not that Germans and Americans think differently so much as that each side has mistaken the significance of the other's thoughts, and for that reason has been unable to respect them.

Affairs between the two countries appear now to be drifting unwisely. The resources of existing diplomatic arrangements are unequal to the requirements of a situation without precedent. Here there are moments of profound discouragement, alternating with moments of fresh hope and optimism; it must be the same still on the other side. The conditions call for treatment of an unusual not to say a heroic, character.

I have reason to believe that if it were proposed to lift the exchange of thought between Germany and the United States suddenly to a higher, superdiplomatic, plane, and a step were boldly taken upon the assumption that for every difference there is a bridge to be found by looking, that for every difficulty there is a solution possible within the bounds of human understanding the response would be immediate and very gratifying.

This might entail an exchange between the at once high and special powers. I do not speak at random, I have ground for thinking this might be feasible. Great moral courage would be primarily required. Which side should show it first? On one side is a nation at war, within a fortress, believing its existence to be at stake, afraid to show the slightest feeling that might be construed as a sign of weakness. It has both the moral and the physical hazards to consider. On the other side is the richest and most powerful nation on earth, with only the moral hazard to accept.

CONGRESS SPLIT UP IN DEFENSE RIVALRY

More Than a Dozen Programs Now and Administration's Plans Are in Peril.

SECURITY LEAGUE TO ACT

Will Call a Convention at Washington to Urge Definite Legislation—Aid for the Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After conferences with Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels and members of the Senate and House, S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, returned to New York today with the impression that there was uncertainty regarding the fate of the Administration's defense program.

Mr. Menken reflects the general feeling in Congress that a doubtful road is ahead of the preparedness plans. It was announced tonight that the Security League would call a convention in Washington to stimulate interest in national defense and aid in putting through a definite program.

In the brief period that the new Congress was in session prior to the beginning of the Christmas recess enough developed to indicate wide differences of opinion among legislators concerning preparedness. Practically all members are willing to make more liberal appropriations for the army and navy, but there is no consensus regarding the best means of strengthening the military establishments, and more than a dozen proposed programs were now being worked out by as many groups.

It is apparent now that the Garrison plan for a Continental Army is in danger and has little support, even among Administration leaders in Congress. There is also divergence of opinion as to whether the naval increase should provide mainly for submarines and other auxiliaries on battleships.

Menken Doubtful.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Menken before leaving here tonight, "that notwithstanding the general interest in the defense bills, the entire question of what Congress will do is in a 'River of Doubt.' It is apparent that the Administration has no positive information as to what Congress is prepared to do.

"The question of whether there will be any real legislation on national defense is uncertain because of the hope on the part of many legislators that the demand will lessen and that the army and navy can be dealt with in the usual incidental fashion that is characteristic of past legislation. On the other hand, there is an earnest desire on the part of many to favor the recommendations made and to ask early enactment of the defense program into law.

"Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay have both introduced army bills of their own. Senator Chamberlain's measures follow the advice of experts in the War College. As to whether Congress will go the full length

Continued on Page 3.

EGYPT THE GOAL OF VON DER GOLTZ

German Field Marshal Said to be Equipping Army of Invasion at Aleppo.

KAISER WISHES HIM LUCK

Even Invasion of England Considered as a Possibility by One London Newspaper.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—During the relaxation in all the offensive campaigns, except the Italian pressure on the Austrians, which has followed the expulsion of the Serbian Army from its own country, European interest is focused upon the probabilities of some new but as yet undeveloped upheaval.

It appears to be taken for granted on all sides that the policy of the Central Powers will be to attempt to gain a decision somewhere, while their opponents will prefer to devote the Winter to preparations for warfare in the Spring.

There is much discussion in Great Britain of a reported Turkish-German attempt upon the Suez Canal. Messages received from neutral countries professing to have German sources of information describe the German Field Marshal von der Goltz, who previously was reported as about to take charge of the defense of Mesopotamia, as equipping at Aleppo an army for an invasion of Egypt. The same correspondents assert that the Germans are collecting extensive droves of camels and donkeys for their transport.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"It is reported that Field Marshal von der Goltz, Commander in Chief of the First Turkish Army, is establishing his headquarters at Aleppo, Syria, where the Turkish and German troops under his command are being equipped for the invasion of Egypt. Emperor William and the Sultan of Turkey have sent Field Marshal von der Goltz messages of good will, in which the hope is expressed that his career will soon be crowned with a crushing defeat of the Entente Allies.

"Field Marshal von der Goltz's force consists partially of the Constantinople Army Corps, which is under German officers. The soldiers are armed with Krupp rifles.

"Several large corps of German professors are going to Turkey under a three-year contract to teach the German language."

A majority of the English writers who know Egypt declare that such a project as its invasion would be hopeless.

Officers returning from the western front express the belief that fighting there on a big scale is impossible, because the country is muddier and altogether in worse condition than last year.

The Observer considers a German attempt to invade England as a desperate gamble one of the foremost possibilities, and that the extensive movements of troops in Belgium may mean preparations for embarking at Zeebrugge and in the Scheldt River.

NEW ANCONA NOTE CABLED TO VIENNA; A FIRM REITERATION OF OUR DEMANDS; WASHINGTON EXPECTS A COMPLIANCE

Reports Vienna Leaders as Hopeful That We Will Agree to Further Discussion

ZURICH, Dec. 19, (via London.)—Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Austrian political circles are taking an optimistic view of the Ancona controversy with the United States.

The politicians believe, the dispatches say, that the Washington Government is not likely to break off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, but will enter into a further discussion of the points at issue.

NO ANCONA CRISIS NOW, BERLIN SAYS

General Belief Expressed That "a Milder Spirit" Is Prevailing in Washington.

VIENNA READY TO YIELD?

Said Merely to Want an Opportunity to "Back Down Gracefully."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A wireless dispatch, indicating that a milder spirit prevails in Washington, and that there is no desire to force matters to the breaking point by abrupt action, has created a very good impression here. Anxiety has practically disappeared, and the general feeling is that the crisis has been safely passed, and that the road is now open to an Austro-American agreement if President Wilson desires it.

That "if" is written large in many German minds, for the cumulative effect of the American news of the past few weeks, as it has reached here, highly colored and often badly distorted, had fanned the smoldering suspicion that the President was not only unneutral, but actually desired to drag America into the world war and was only looking for an opportunity to pick a quarrel which would serve as an excuse for a diplomatic break with the Central Powers, whence by easy steps he could enter the conflict.

This anxiety was clearly indicated not only by vague hints in the editorials of a certain section of the German press, but by the question which Germans have most often asked me in the past ten days: "What is America driving at?"

"Many supposedly well-informed persons saw an unfortunate confirmation of this suspicion in the peremptory tone of the Ancona note, particularly as—to the German mind—Germany had proved her sincere desire for friendship and continued good relations by making the utmost concessions in the submarine question, and the only logical conclusion that they could draw from the Ancona note was that President Wilson, having failed to cause a break over the Lusitania and Arabic incidents, was now trying to strike at Germany through her ally, Austria.

"The new Wilson note is therefore awaited with tenser interest in Berlin than in effervescent Vienna, and in those quarters which have worked hard and consistently to maintain good relations between Germany and America it is hoped that the coming American note to Austria will contain a strong expression of America's sincere desire to maintain the old friendship with the monarchy, which would go far to disabuse the misinformed of the suspicion that President Wilson was not acting in good faith.

An interesting light is thrown on the "submarine psychology" of the Austrians when one notes that the light-hearted Viennese have almost forgotten about the dispute with America. On the day on which Baron Burian's answer was printed the Vienna papers devoted three or four pages to the Ancona question, but since then there has hardly been a reference to it, and no further editorial comment.

The temperamental Austrians, who were swept off their feet by a wave of indignation, have got back to solid earth again, though they still feel somewhat hurt and disappointed with America for what they feel is its failure to give Austria the same square deal and incidental treatment accorded to Germany in the submarine question. Wounded Austrian pride, however, is healing quickly, owing to the fact that Vienna is feeling particularly self-satisfied over their belief that Burian, with Old World courtesy, has given Wilson a little lesson in good diplomatic deportment.

The impression in well-informed circles in Berlin is that if Vienna is humored to the extent of being allowed to indulge in diplomatic negotiations, the Austrian Government will show a willingness to "compromise" and will back down gracefully on the submarine question, going just as far as Germany did.

BRITISH GENERAL WOUNDED.

Holman, of Indian Fame, Disabled in France.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Brig. Gen. Herbert Campbell Holman of the Sixteenth Cavalry, Indian Army, is reported to have been wounded on the battlefield in France.

General Holman in 1910 was attached to the Army Headquarters in India as General Staff Officer. He was attaché with the Russian forces in Manchuria in 1905 at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. He served with the Wuntho (Burma) expedition in 1891, when he was slightly wounded.

HOLIDAY OFFERS IN DEWEY'S WINES.
Choicest, purest. Assorted cases, $4.25 up. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

GERMANY WORRIED OVER SALONIKI

Greece, Firm in Refusal to Admit Bulgars, Warns Her Not to Insist.

OBJECTS TO TURKS ALSO

Teutons Believed Not to be in Sufficient Strength to Attack Entente Allies Unaided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An interesting communication has been received from Berlin via Vienna to the effect that military necessities demand a speedy attack on the Allies now fortifying themselves in Macedonia. A neutral diplomat tells me the Central Powers added that it was essential they should bring their allies with them.

Both Germans and Bulgars were ready with guarantees that any occupation would only be of a temporary nature, but, on the other hand, there is no disposition among any section of the Greek people to look upon Bulgarian entry into Greek Macedonia otherwise than in the light of a national calamity. At all events it can be said that the military dispositions of Greece are such as to enable her to co-operate effectively in the defense of her own territory.

It is considered likely that everything has been settled amicably between Greece and the Central Powers. In well-informed circles the general view is that Mackensen's army, which already has suffered heavy losses, requires that its lines of communication should also be guarded at certain strategic points in Serbia. The main railway line has been damaged, making it difficult for the Germans at present to transport fresh troops, even if they are available, as well as heavy artillery, toward the Macedonian front. Hence the co-operation of their Bulgar ally is of vital importance if Germany is to prosecute the campaign without delay.

Alarmed by Allies' Preparations.

A representative of a neutral power informed me today that the Germans view with consternation the elaborate defensive preparations of the Allies, which are rapidly converting the new front into an impregnable position. If the Allies are to be overcome the Germans realize it must be by rapid and vigorous action before the defenses are completed and heavy artillery mounted. The Central Powers contend there is no vital danger to Greece in the entire combination pursuing the Allies across the frontier. In view of this, the Bulgarian Minister's announcement this evening to the effect that the Bulgars have no intention or desire to enter Greek Macedonia is considerably discounted.

The Greek point of view, however, is unchanged that a Bulgar incursion would create a serious situation which might affect the Central Powers themselves. Berlin and Vienna already have been made aware of this. Every one is hoping King Ferdinand will be faithful to his Minister's statement and keep his troops where they are. The Central Powers are counseled to accept the position as it stands and not precipitate matters by forcing the hand of those who today are responsible for the well-being of Greece.

Question of Turkish Help.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says:

"The Central Powers, it is said, gave the Greek Government assurances that Bulgarian troops would not participate in the event of any action against the Entente Allies on Greek territory, but that there is a question of an attack by the Austro-Germans with the aid of Turks. The participation of Turks in any operation on Greek soil would be strongly objected to by the Government, notwithstanding an assurance that the territory occupied would be evacuated after the war.

"Galib Bey, the Turkish Minister, conferred at length with Premier Skouloudis yesterday."

Telegraphing from Athens under date of Dec. 18 the Havas correspondent says:

"Premier Skouloudis declared to the representative of an Athens newspaper today (Saturday) the report that the German Minister had informed him the Central Powers intended to violate Greek territory was unfounded.

"The inaction for four days of the German and Bulgarian troops on the Greek frontier, however," the correspondent adds, "is attributed as much to diplomatic as to military reasons, and it is thought that the Germans are not sufficiently strong to attack the Allies alone and are trying to overcome the objections to Bulgarian action on Greek soil.

"In political circles it is stated that no official negotiations have begun. It is believed, however, the Government has opened diplomatic conversations on this subject with the German Minister, setting forth the complications which are likely to result from the entry of Bulgarians into Greece, which would of-

Continued on Page 2.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

WON'T DISCUSS THE FACTS

Our Position Squarely Based on Austrian Admiralty Admissions.

HALTED SHIP TORPEDOED

While Noncombatants Were Still on Board—An Act Not to be Condoned.

ARABIC CASE POINTED TO

Circumstances Less Atrocious, and a Chance for Controversy, Yet Germany Yielded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The new American note, reiterating the peremptory demand of the United States Government for disavowal of and idemnity for the sinking of the Italian-American liner Ancona and punishment of the commander of the submarine that torpedoed her, went forward today from the State Department for delivery to the Austro-Hungarian Government. Sent by cable in the secret cipher of the State Department, via London and Copenhagen, to Frederic Courtland Penfield, the American Ambassador, the new note, virtually an ultimatum, is expected to reach Vienna on Tuesday. It is expected that it will be handed without delay to Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

There is no time limit set in the note within which the Vienna Government must comply with the demands of the American Government, and in this strict sense the communication is not an ultimatum. But it is understood that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing decline to engage in any controversy with Vienna over the facts in the case, and plant themselves squarely on the official admission by the Vienna Government, through its Admiralty statement that the Ancona was tropedoed while the steamer was at a halt and while human beings were on board. They insist that nothing will be acceptable to this Government but prompt disavowal of the act, reparation for the American lives lost, and punishment of the submarine officer who so far failed to observe the requirements of international law and the dictates of humanity as to sink an unresisting merchant ship while halted, with non-combatants aboard, without making the slightest effort to save their lives.

Stories current here that the note contains a suggestion that our Government would be willing to discuss the facts of the Ancona case should Vienna disavow the Austrian Admiralty statement, are based on an article in the Washington Sunday Evening Times, which in turn seems to be founded on a theory which certain correspondents discussed among themselves yesterday as a mere possibility. There is apparently no official foundation for such a theory.

Secretary Lansing's draft of the new note to Austria-Hungary, as delivered by him to President Wilson at the White House yesterday morning, was approved by the President and returned to the Secretary of State last night. The approval of the note left nothing to be done but to translate it into the secret cipher of the State Department and forward it by cable to Ambassador Penfield for immediate delivery to the Vienna Government.

Action on Response Prompt.

As the response made by the Vienna Government to the original demands of the United States was handed to Ambassador Penfield in Vienna last Wednesday, Dec. 15, and received in Washington before daybreak on Friday morning, Dec. 17, in time to be deciphered and considered at the Cabinet meeting held that day, and as the reply of the United States was dispatched today in time to be handed to Count Burian not later than Tuesday. It is apparent how prompt is the rejoinder of President Wilson to what is regarded here as the vague, indefinite, unsatisfactory, and dilatory preliminary answer of the Vienna Government to the sharp and firm demands contained in the original American note. Secretary Lansing went to work on the preparation of the American reply Friday night, and had it ready for the President's consideration early yesterday morning.

Secretary Lansing refused to make any comment on the note or on the delicate situation growing out of the demands made by this Government. Officials here fully appreciate the gravity of the situation, the possibility that friendly relations between the two Governments may be broken. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, it is known, are thoroughly alive to the seriousness of the situation, but are understood to regard it as their plain duty to insist upon compliance with the original demands. In Count Burian's note of Dec. 15 the statement is made that the Austrian communication was "preliminary to a thorough, meritorious treatment of the demand" made by the United States. The hope is expressed in high official quarters here that the demands of the United States Government, as thus reiterated in a new note, will bring Austria-Hungary to a realization that the Washington Ad-

ministration will not temporize or compromise.

The delicacy of the situation was reflected in Secretary Lansing's flat declination to say anything about the note. Mr. Lansing even refused to say whether the note had gone forward. Other high officials of the Government were equally reticent. But while the situation is delicate the fact that the preliminary response made by Count Burian in his note of Dec. 15 did not refuse to accede to the demands of the United States affords the Vienna Government an opportunity for sober second thought before casting the die that may break relations between the two nations. The stand taken by the United States puts the issue of continued friendship or broken relations squarely before the Austro-Hungarian Government. Official Washington finds it difficult to believe that the Vienna Imperial authorities will sanction or defend the act of the submarine commander in torpedoing the Ancona before an opportunity had been given for those on board to escape.

Undercurrent of Optimism.

This act is regarded by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and their advisers as one that should not be condoned by any government. In the original American note to Austria-Hungary dealing with the Ancona case Secretary Lansing characterized the action of the Austrian submarine commander as one "which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens."

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are now expecting the Austro-Hungarian Government to appreciate the gravity of the case and to accede promptly to the demands made by the United States Government and are putting the responsibility for any break in diplomatic relations upon the Vienna Government. Despite the seriousness of the issue and the refusal of high officials to comment on the situation, there is a strong undercurrent of belief here that the Austrian Government will not sanction or defend the act of its submarine commander, but will meet the demands made by the United States. It is considered almost inconceivable in inner official and diplomatic circles that the Austro-Hungarian Government should risk a break in relations with the United States over the Ancona case, when the Berlin Government refrained from forcing the break in relations that was threatened in the diplomatic consideration of the Arabic case.

The parallel between the treatment of the Arabic and Ancona cases is almost close enough to be startling. The circumstances of the attacks on the two vessels differed, but the same firm stand was taken by President Wilson, in much the same way, in the Arabic case that he is taking in the Ancona affair. In the Arabic case there was a divergence of view between the two Governments over the time. The United States took the position that the Arabic did not try to ram the German submarine that made the attack. The German Government insisted that its testimony indicated that an attempt was made to ram the submarine, but finally agreed to accept the statement of the British officers of the Arabic, and disavow the act of its submarine commander.

In the Ancona case the United States Government insists that the submarine commander torpedoed the Ancona while the vessel was halted. From Vienna have come dispatches indicating that the Austro-Hungarian Government believes the facts are different, and the Burian note of Dec. 15 speaks of the United States Government having "failed to designate the persons upon whose testimony it relies and to whom it, apparently, believes it may attribute a higher degree of credibility than to the commander of the Imperial and Royal Fleet." In view of the statement issued by the Vienna Admiralty, however, it is pointed out here that there can be less real divergence of opinion over the vital facts in the case, when the Admiralty statement itself shows that the Ancona was torpedoed, with human beings on board, while halted, and after the steamer had abandoned her attempt to escape.

Demands More Peremptory.

In the Ancona case the Vienna Government has sought to involve the United States in a controversy over the facts. In the Arabic case the Berlin Government also endeavored to discuss the facts, but this Government insisted on a disavowal as a condition precedent to the German Government. Toward the end of August the Arabic case was in much the same state as that of the Ancona controversy now, with the principal difference that the demands in the Ancona case have been put more peremptorily than in the Arabic case because in torpedoing the Ancona with human beings on board after the vessel had halted the submarine commander is believed by the American Government to have been guilty of an act that should be not only disavowed but punished.

No punishment was asked in the case of the German submarine commander who sank the Arabic, this was probably because the question was whether he was mistaken, perhaps honestly, in his stated belief that the Arabic was trying or intended to ram his submarine. In the Ancona case there could have been no such question in the mind of the submarine commander, who appears to have torpedoed the Ancona while the steamer was halted and after he had waited fifty minutes, according to the Austrian Admiralty statement. There is no claim set up in the Ancona case that the Ancona either tried to ram the submarine or that the commander of the submarine ever thought the steamer was intending to attack his vessel.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The new American note to Austria-Hungary is believed to be considerably longer than the first. It will be made public when Secretary Lansing is advised that it has reached the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. A prompt reply is requested, and officials are of the opinion that one will come within ten days.

The note, it is understood, broadly intimates that the final word of the United States has been spoken.

DEEMS A BREAK INEVITABLE.

Austria Is Insolent, Wilson Can't Recede, Says Rome Tribuna.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Of the Rome newspapers, the Tribuna alone comments on the Ancona situation, saying:

"The attitude of President Wilson must become ever firmer, because his opponents will choose as a platform in the approaching Presidential elections any weakness in his foreign policy. There is, therefore, a necessity to show energy, or else see his position compromised. Either Austria must concede a point, or Wilson must break diplomatic relations. Any other solution would be fatal for Wilson's political future.

"The Austrian note was a refusal, insolent in its form, unacceptable in its substance, to American requests, and therefore a rupture is inevitable and imminent. Austria must repudiate the crime committed, punish the assassin, and give reparation. This is the minimum that America can exact."

CONDEMN ANCONA ACTION.

Labor's Peace Council Urges Referendum on Question of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Labor's National Peace Council, whose activities in alleged association with David Lamar and German propagandists are under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury in New York, gave out a statement tonight from its headquarters in the Willard Hotel, in which it criticised the reported action of the Administration in regard to the Ancona affair with Austro-Hungary, and advocated a referendum to the American people to determine whether there should be war. The statement said in part:

"Labor's National Peace Council is sternly opposed to any action on the part of the Administration which in secrecy leads or tends to lead this country up to the very verge of war with any country, and insists that no action should be taken by the State Department tending to break off diplomatic relations with any nation without the full knowledge and consent of Congress. Secretary Lansing's reported action is against the spirit of our Constitution, and the traditions of our institutions of freedom.

"There is a growing spirit in the ranks of the common people of all civilized countries that war should not be declared without a referendum to the people, and we heartily indorse this principle.

"We shall ask all the organizations acting in concert with us for peace to communicate at once with their Congressmen and Senators, requiring prompt action on their part in protesting against the action of the Secretary of State in usurping the power of Congress to the point of endangering the peace of our country."

ALLIED GUNS CHECK GERMAN GAS ATTACK

British Forces Near Ypres Repulse the Charge Made Under Cover of It.

GERMANS EXPLODE MINES

But Fail to Occupy the Craters—French Artillery Active in Artois and Champagne.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Artillery actions of more than usual intensity marked today's operations along the western front. In Belgium this increased activity was stimulated by an attempt of the Germans to attack the British trenches under cover of clouds of suffocating gases, but the co-operation of the French and British batteries broke the force of the offensive before it was fairly launched.

Of this and other operations the French night communiqué says:

The day was marked by intense activity by our artillery at a number of points on the front. In Belgium our batteries, in co-operation with the British artillery, very violently bombarded German trenches from which suffocating gas was directed toward the English front, to the east of Ypres. No infantry attack followed.

In Artois our artillery dispersed enemy pioneers in the sector of Thelus, to the north of Arras. The enemy threw about 100 projectiles on Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise our trench guns destroyed a German work in the region of Dancourt. Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery has taken to task bomb-throwers and batteries of the enemy located to the east of Berry-au-Bac.

In Champagne heavy artillery fire directed on the first lines of the enemy to the south of Ste. Marie-a-Py has given excellent results.

In the region of St. Mihiel effective shelling of Chauvancourt brought about a reply from the enemy artillery, which was stopped immediately by our fire.

The French afternoon statement says:

In the course of the night the German and French artillery both showed feeble activity. In the region of Vauquois mining operations resulted to our advantage.

The bombardment of enemy works and cantonments in the sector of Apremont, to the southeast of St. Mihiel, was continued early in the evening, and it gave excellent results.

The following British official statement was issued tonight:

Early this morning the enemy discharged gas against our line to the northeast of Ypres, accompanied by a heavy bombardment. Except at a few places, where they were driven back before reaching our lines, they were prevented from leaving their trenches by our fire. Our protective measures against gas proved effective, and our line is everywhere intact.

Except for artillery activity on both sides, there has been no further development during the day. The hostile artillery was unusually active east of Ypres, and also against our trenches west and south of Messines.

The enemy blew up two mines in front of our trenches east of Armentieres early this morning. Hostile infantry attempted to occupy the craters, but were driven off by our rifle fire.

On the rest of the front there is nothing important to report. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our fire today east of Armentieres.

The Belgian communication reads:

After a quiet night the German artillery was very active during the course of the day of Dec. 19, especially before part of the Belgian front. More to the south an engagement with bombs was undertaken and turned to our advantage. The Belgian batteries bombarded effectively Essen, Slercken, and Leyghem, and destroyed a train on the narrow-gauge road at Leke and a convoy which was about leaving.

FRENCH AIR RAIDERS DROP BOMBS ON METZ

Attack Made on a Railway Station in the German Intrenched Camp.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—French aeroplanes last night made an attack upon the Sablons railway station, south of Metz—outside of the city proper, but within the intrenched camp and only a mile from Fort Goeben, one of the principal defenses of the great German stronghold. This morning German aviators bombarded the district of Poperinghe, southwest of Ypres, and killed a woman and wounded another and two children.

These aerial operations are thus described in the various official reports:

Night French communiqué:

Last night one of our squadrons, composed of seven aeroplanes, dropped on the Sablons railway station at Metz fifty-one shells of 90 [millimeters] calibre and two shells of 155 [millimeters] calibre. One of our machines, on account of motor trouble, was obliged to make a landing, which was accomplished without incident within our line near Dieulouard, to the south of Pont-à-Mousson.

Enemy aeroplanes this morning flew over the district of Poperinghe (southwest of Ypres) and dropped about a dozen bombs. One woman was killed and one woman and two children were wounded.

Afternoon French report:

On the night of Dec. 17-18 a squadron of four aeroplanes executed a new operation, bombarding the station of Sablons, on the railroad to Metz. About forty bombs were thrown on the station and adjacent buildings.

The German official statement follows:

Last night Metz was again attacked by enemy aviators. Damage to property was the only result.

MANY FRENCH SEATS EMPTY.

49 Parliamentary Vacancies Due to Deaths Since War Began.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The recent death of Marie Edouard Vaillant, Unified Socialist Deputy from the Department of the Seine, and that of Edmund Marie Chapuis, Radical Republican Deputy from the Department of Jura, bring up to forty-nine the number of vacancies in the French Parliament due to deaths since the war began. These seats no doubt will not be filled until after the cessation of hostilities.

Twenty-five of the vacancies are in the Senate, while twenty-four are in the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMANS PAY FOR COTTON.

Owners of Pass of Balmaha Cargo to Get $625,000.

HAMBURG, Dec. 19.—The German prize court considering the case of the American ship Pass of Balmaha, which was captured while bound for Archangel, Rusisa, with a cargo of cotton, has decided that the proceeds realized by the sale of the cotton shall be paid to the owners. The ship herself is to be confiscated with all her equipment and provisions.

The Pass of Balmaha was owned by the Harby Ship Company of New York. The cargo of cotton was sold after she was captured for about $625,000.

ROW ON FORD SHIP OVER EXPULSIONS

Continued from Page 1.

of the Rev. Charles F. Aked roaring, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'

"All this was going on while the party was waiting for Mme. Schwimmer, who had been in mysterious seclusion for three days.

"Wild cheers greeted her belated appearance. In tragic tones she besought the Americans to rescue Europe from complete destruction. Her appeal ended, the row about the reporters was resumed. Governor Hanna wanted a committee of three to go to Lochner and ask him how matters stood. Colonel Hiram Wheeler warned the company that a conspiracy of silence could never win. Mr. McClure, shaking his fist, said he was only trying to lift the pilgrimage out of the slough of suspicion, backbiting, and tattling into which it had fallen.

"'Let us settle this in the spirit of the Lord,' pleaded Mr. McClure.

"'The spirit of the devil is in this company,' savagely observed an obscure delegate. 'Shame,' a dozen voices yelled.

"'This meeting is irregular and improper,' shouted B. W. Huebsch.

"Senator Robinson hotly demanded that the meeting be adjourned, and she carried her point. Attempts were made to call a special meeting, but the party broke up in disorder, and in this wise were the representatives of the Scandinavian newspapers acquainted with the queer freight of the wonderful ark."

Peace Plan Announced.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Dec. 20.—The first detailed announcement of the plan for the Ford Peace Expedition was made Sunday at a meeting held under the auspices of the students and professors of the University of Christiania.

Besides the 150 Americans already in the party, ten people are to join from each of the following countries: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Switzerland. After Stockholm and Copenhagen have been visited, all will assemble at The Hague. There the entire body will choose three delegates from each country. It is stated that William Jennings Bryan will be among the Americans, if he accepts the invitation. Twenty-one delegates will be employed to sit indefinitely. They will have a two-fold mission:

First, to suggest possible means of peace.

Second, to receive overtures for peace directly from the belligerents.

Mr. Ford, when publicly announced, would place unlimited funds back of the permanent peace delegation at The Hague.

Augmented by the Norwegian delegation, the peace party will leave Wednesday for Stockholm.

"Every nation in the world will soon look upin the American peace pilgrims as taking the initiative in stopping history's worst war. The landing of the peace expedition in Europe will be recorded as one of the most benevolent things the Republic ever did," said Henry Ford today on stepping ashore on Norwegian soil.

The steamship Oscar II., carrying the Ford peace expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday after a fourteen-day voyage from New York. The delegates expressed much displeasure because the vessel was delayed three days by the British authorities at Kirkwall, Scotland.

Mr. Ford said he was confident the expedition would result in getting the men out of the trenches before the Winter was over. He declared he had information from official sources that his peace plan was looked upon approvingly. He added that his motive in coming to Europe was to develop to the world understanding throughout the world by the time peace sessions were begun at The Hague, where W. J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, was expected to join the party.

Mr. Ford explained the presence of the American party in Norway was merely intended to convince the Norwegians of the fervent wish of Americans for peace. He expects to gather a Norwegian delegation here, and about three days proceed to Stockholm, Sweden. He said the party would grow as it traveled through neutral countries, and that this would convince the belligerents that the rest of the world demanded peace immediately. By the time Copenhagen was visited and The Hague reached, probably two weeks hence, Mr. Ford said, the peace movement would have a definite program.

The members of the Ford party landed at 8 o'clock this morning, and went to various hotels. The weather is fine, so the travelers will have a good chance to see Norwegian Winter life.

Just before the Oscar II. reached Christiania the Ford guests held a public meeting aboard the ship. Samuel S. McClure of New York said that unless the peace pilgrims composed their differences of opinion regarding President Wilson's preparedness policy it would cause disaster to the expedition. He declared American preparedness was necessary, and was not related to the peace efforts.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, maintained it was ridiculous for Americans to urge peace abroad while preparing for war at home.

Finally a resolution declaring that the delegates were unanimous for European peace was adopted.

GERMANY WORRIED OVER SALONIKI

Continued from Page 1.

fend the pride of the Greek population and provoke the army.

"The optimism shown in official circles is explained by the supposition that Germany has given assurances that Greece's representations will be taken into account.

Another dispatch from the Havas correspondent at Athens says:

"Government and diplomatic circles give the impression that the Central Powers will turn their attention to the Serbs and Italians in Albania unless the Entente Allies are reinforced at Saloniki and so change the military equilibrium in the Balkans.

"News from Saloniki is to the effect that the situation at the front is unchanged. Air scouts of the Entente Allies report the concentration of Bulgarian troops in proximity to the Greek frontier and the arrival of reinforcements at Doiran.

"The German and Austrian Consuls have left Saloniki for Monastir with their staffs and the archives. Before leaving the Austrian and German Consuls warned the subjects of their countries to prepare to leave the Greek port within fifteen days.

"Bulgarian deserters declare that during the battle at Valondovo the Bulgarians exposed sixty Serbian prisoners of war to French artillery fire. All the prisoners were killed."

Only Five German Regiments Seen.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—"Unless Bulgarian or Turkish troops are employed, which is considered unlikely, there can be no enemy advance on the Entente line in Greece," says The Morning Post's Athens correspondent.

"Allied air reconnoissances have discovered no German forces south of Uskub, where five German regiments are located, and only German engineers are busily engaged in repairing railway bridges destroyed by the Allies. It may be assumed, therefore, that the Allies have plenty of time to prepare the defenses at Saloniki.

"Confidence is expressed in official circles here that as a result of the negotiations with the Greek Ministers in the European capitals the integrity of Greek territory already has been guaranteed by both European war groups."

500,000 REFUGEES IN MOUNTAIN SNOWS

Thousands of Non-Combatant Serbs Fleeing from Invaders Believed to Have Perished.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—"A half million refugees fled from Serbia," says The London Times Saloniki correspondent, "preferring the horrible alternative of a Winter flight into snow-covered mountains to submission to the Germans. Little has been learned of their fate, but it is only too likely that many thousands perished of cold or starvation, or were devoured by wolves.

"When the converging Teutonic and Bulgarian armies swept over old Serbia most of the Serbian males not of fighting age betook themselves to the roads, while the women and children remained in their homes. Some 750,000 refugees thus assembled on the plain of Kossovo on the way to Albania and Montenegro. Of these a quarter of a million were persuaded to accept the authority of the Austro-Germans. The others fled.

"Persons who saw the refugees entering the Albanian and Montenegrin passes state that they were then subsisting chiefly upon the flesh of dead animals. The mountains of Montenegro being devoid of trees, it was almost impossible for them to make fires. Of even their suffering is told the story will surpass in horror that of the Napoleonic retreat from Moscow.

"Ten thousand refugees who reached the Province of Saloniki are being well cared for by British Relief and French American Sanitary Commissions. Many of them are employed digging trenches for the Allies around Saloniki."

SALONIKI, Dec. 18, (via Paris, Dec. 19.)—"Released Austrian prisoners of war to the number of 1,000 are without shelter and food in Albania, as are the inhabitants of that country," said Dr. Edward Stuart of Boston, today. Dr. Stuart is a member of the American Sanitary Commission which left Saloniki last month after completing a campaign against typhus and which has been recalled to this city to take up Serbian relief work. He added:

"Conditions among the refugees here are bad enough, but tens of thousands of noncombatants remaining in war devastated Serbia must be infinitely worse. Their fate during the bitter Winter already begun probably will exceed all the sufferings endured by the Belgians, because the Serbs are so inaccessible to relief.

"Americans are most willing to help and their success depends upon the promptness with which facilities are granted by the Austro-Hungarians and Bulgarians for northeastern Serbia, by the Italians for Albania and by the Greeks for southern Serbia. This question of speed may save hundreds of lives."

Dr. Stuart, after a fortnight's inquiry, finally has received news of the safety of Dr. Charles E. Fox of Baltimore, and Dr. Stanley S. Osborne of Peabody, Mass., who remained at Uskub after that town had been captured by the Bulgarians.

RUSSIA CHANGES HER PLAN.

Troops Withdrawn from Rumanian Border and Sent to Bukowina.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—There has been considerable speculation in London for some time as to what has become of the Russian troops which concentrated on the Rumanian border several weeks ago with the apparent intention of entering the Balkan conflict.

At the time when Russian co-operation in the Entente Allies' campaign would have been the most fortuitous they were described in all reports as poised on the Rumanian frontier ready for an immediate invasion of Bulgaria, but after weeks of suspense, during which repeated rumors converted Russia's long heralded move into an accomplished fact, it was learned that the Russian incursion never advanced beyond the preparatory stage.

Recently an absolute lack of new developments regarding the Russian plan in this quarter led most observers to decide that hopes for a Russian interference were either premature or based upon circumstances since altered. It is now reported that the Russian force is being withdrawn from the Rumanian border.

Dispatches to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam quote the Berliner Tageblatt to the effect that the greater part of the Russian Army, concentrated in this section, has already been moved from Reni northward to Bukowina and that all plans for attacking the Bulgarians had been abandoned in favor of a new offensive against Bukowina.

WILL ILL-TREAT PRISONERS.

Bulgars Threaten Revenge for Alleged Use of Dum-Dums by Allies.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The Bulgarian Government," says the Overseas News Agency, "for the third time has protested to the Entente allied and neutral powers against the Anglo-French troops using dumdum bullets and all other kinds of bullets with double covers, and which explode when they strike.

"The Bulgarian Government says these bullets cause terrible wounds, and that in most cases limbs must be amputated in order to save the lives of persons wounded by them. Macedonian hospitals are filled with such cases.

"The Bulgarian Government declares that in future it will be compelled to make the severest reprisals against British and French prisoners in order to obtain respect for international law."

TAKE 750 MONTENEGRINS.

Austrians Report Continued Success of Operations.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20.—The Berlin War Office yesterday issued the following concerning the operations on the Bulgarian front:

Near Mojkovac and Bjelopolje about 750 Serbians and Montenegrins have been taken prisoner.

Vienna issued the following bulletin:

The fighting in Montenegro continues to take a favorable course. Yesterday about 800 Montenegrin prisoners were brought in.

KING PETER MAY GO TO ROME.

Rumor That Serb Cabinet and Parliament Will Be Transferred There.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Persistent reports are in circulation that King Peter of Serbia is to take up his temporary residence in Rome, and that the Serbian Government and Parliament is about to be transferred to this city. There is no official confirmation of this, however.

Recent dispatches from Italy, by way of Paris, reported that King Peter had accepted an offer from the Italian Government of the palace at Caserta, near Naples, for his own use.

HINDENBURG TELLS OF MENTAL STRAIN

He Admits That His Task Is Not One for "Excitable People."

AGAIN ASSAILS ENGLAND

Reiterates His Conviction That She "Alone Is the Wire-Puller in This War."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Berlin Gazette Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST, Dec. 18, (via Berlin, Dec. 19.)—Today (Dec. 18) we had the pleasure of being received by the Field Marshal's Chief of Staff, General Ludendorff, and then by him. As soon as we entered the large, light, homelike workroom he shook hands with each correspondent and at once recalled where he had met him last. He said to me:

We met a year ago before the headquarters at Insterburg, and I saw you again recently in Vilna. We know each other, don't we? You were also in the Carpathians and southern Galicia? I should have liked to been there myself."

He invited us to sit down, himself reclining in a comfortable armchair, and then, in his clear, quiet, restful voice began to speak of the results and prospects in the various theatres of war.

A colleague remarked that in a recently reported interview the Field Marshal had spoken out very temperamentally against England, but not against Russia, and asked whether one would be justified in drawing any political conclusions from that fact.

"I am no politician, and I don't want to be, either," von Hindenberg said. "What I said against England is merely the expression of my personal antipathy for that nation since it began to plot and prepare the present war. For, that England alone is the wire-puller in this war is for me clear beyond the shadow of a doubt."

When asked if larger operations were to be expected on the eastern front in the near future, the Field Marshal barely smiled.

"That I seize every favorable opportunity that offers you already know; but we will send our troops in only when the success is commensurate with the sacrifice."

The conversation turned to the battle of Tannenberg and the—to the layman—almost inconceivable daring of von Hindenburg in leaving Rennenkampf at Gumbinnen and drawing the troops opposing him down to the Masurian Lakes. Von Hindenburg said:

"The Russians' reconnoisance was inefficient; that's all. Rennenkampf believed our troops would gather before Königsberg, and that the Narew army would come up from the south to join him. The feeling of responsibility at that time was not easy for me. I still recall the masses of East Prussian refugees who camped out to the right and left on the roads because the highways had to be cleared for troop transport purposes. I said to myself that all these people were hopelessly lost if my plan failed; there was absolutely no chance of saving them."

I asked if, in addition to his enormous mental strain, this additional emotional burden on his spirits had been endurable. The Field Marshal answered:

"One simply considers one's task as a duty, and in the second line, if I may so express myself, as a study, as a solution of a scientific problem. One is all concentrated tension over the question: 'Can the other fellow do it better, or can I?' and one is so occupied with the solution of this problem that there is no room for anything else. Only after it is all over does one become conscious of how heavy was his responsibility.

I took the liberty of remarking that necessarily unusual calm and splendid nerves were required, whereupon von Hindenburg said simply:

"Yes; excitable people can't be used on such a job."

No great knowledge of human nature is required to convince yourself after being with this man for a very short time that any situation which could rob him of his calm is quite unthinkable.

When on our taking leave, he said: "We want to hold out—or rather, not only hold out, but make a thorough job of winning." I knew that the man who said it had a right to do so because his head and heart are strong enough to make good his admonition. In my own heart experienced a feeling of gratitude that Heaven once more had sent us Germans in our greatest need the men who could lead us out of the darkness of danger into the light of new hopeful deeds.

DISPERSE A GERMAN COLUMN

Russian Shells Check an Offensive Near Lake Miadziol.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 19, (via London.)—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Western front—North of Lake Miadziol, an enemy column, which imprudently got within range of our artillery fire, was dispersed with great loss.

On Friday night, about 10 o'clock, the enemy twice opened an offensive against the railway station at Podcherevitchi, but was repulsed by our fire.

Caucasus front—The chiefs of the Kurdish villages in the neighborhood of Soudjboulag have submitted.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, (via London.)—The War Office issues this report on the fighting on the Russian front:

Small Russian detachments advancing against our positions at various points were repulsed.

VIENNA, Dec. 19, (via London.)—The Austrian official statement issued today reads as follows:

Russian theatre—Beyond local artillery actions, there is nothing to report.

ALLIES SHELL ARI BURNU.

Turkish Positions Bombarded by Land and Naval Guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19, (via London.) — Anglo-French squadrons and allied land batteries yesterday bombarded Turkish positions at Ari Burnu and at Alji, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, says the official statement issued today by the Ottoman War Department.

Following is the text of the report:

Near Anafarta there were intermittent artillery encounters. One of two enemy mines exploded and destroyed a British trench. Our patrols have captured in enemy trenches bayonets and ammunition and various other kinds of war material.

North Ari Burnu the enemy fired a great number of bombs against our right wing. One cruiser and three armored monitors as well as land batteries bombarded our positions from different directions. Our artillery successfully replied.

Near Sedd-el-Bahr our artillery Dec. 17 sank one of two tugs in the narrows which were disembarking men and ammunition. The disembarkation was interrupted.

One cruiser and one monitor bombarded the neighborhood of Alji, but caused no damage.

TURKS SHELL KUT-EL-AMARA

Destroy Defenses of the British Mesopotamian Camp.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19, (via London.)—According to an official report, the Turkish troops in Mesopotamia are destroying defense works of every description in front of the British main position near Kut-el-Amara.

The text of the statement follows:

Our troops continue to destroy defense works of all kinds before the enemy's main position near Kut-el-Amara. Our heavy artillery is successfully bombarding the trenches and other works of the enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—According to Constantinople advices received by way of Amsterdam by Reuter's Telegram Company, two British monitors have made an attempt to break the Turkish lines besieging Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia.

MORE TEUTONIZING OF TURKS.

Young Turks Said to Favor German Counselors for the Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Constantinople forwarded by the Havas correspondent at Athens say the Party of Union and Progress has decided on the nomination of German Counsellors in all the Turkish Ministries except that headed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary.

1,000,000 MORE MEN RAISED BY ITALY

One Million at Present at the Front and Another in Reserve.

CASUALTIES SO FAR 45,000

What Has Been Accomplished in Six Months of War in the Trieste and Trentino Operations.

ROME, Nov. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Italy now has 2,000,000 men engaged in the war and is preparing to add another million. About a million men are on the fighting line, stretched along the mountains from Trentino, in the west, to the Austrian stronghold of Gorizia, in the east. Another 1,000,000 is in reserve, for emergencies and to fill gaps in the fighting line as needed, or for operations in the Balkans. The third 1,000,000 is represented in the additional classes in process of being assembled during the coming months, as the scope of offensive and defensive military operations may become enlarged.

The Italian military campaign—what Italy has done and proposes doing—is well understood by every Italian, but the outside world has had only a vague understanding of the meaning of these operations as disclosed by official communiqués, with a maze of obscure geographical details about the Isonzo, the desperate scaling of Alpine peaks, the bombardments among the snows, and countless predictions that Gorizia will soon fall.

The military operations and what Italy has accomplished are best understood by taking a map of Italy showing the northern frontier. The Alps sweep in a great semi-circle from the French frontier on the Mediterranean to the Austrian frontier on the Adriatic. This sweep of the Alps from west to east is a sort of natural bulwark or boundary of Italy, separating it from the nations and races to the north now as it did in the days of ancient Rome. But in two places this natural sweep of the Alps is dented deeply to the southward; first in the Trentino region in the west, and then in the Trieste region of the upper Adriatic. Thus the natural boundary of the Alps is broken at two vital points, and Austria has stretched down at both these points and firmly established her political control, her control of Trentino dating from the time of Napoleon, and of the Trieste region from the war of 1866.

First Object of the Campaign.

The first object, therefore, of Italy's campaign is to get back the two provinces which dent the natural frontier of the Alps, thus regaining former Italian territory, and re-establishing the great mountain range as the strategic defense against the nations of the north. This main objective has necessitated dividing the campaign into two parts, one in the west, with Trent as the centre, and the other in the east, with Trieste as the chief object. Between 400,000 and 500,000 men are engaged in the western operations centring at Trent, and about 600,000 men in the eastern operations directed toward Trieste—in all about 1,000,000 men, with another 1,000,000 in reserve.

These two objectives, toward Trent in the west and Trieste in the east, are really two separate campaigns. Both are, however, under the supreme direction of General Cadorna, Commander in Chief, and recently communication has been established along the mountain ranges between the troops in the west and the east. Yet they are engaged in two essentially different operations.

The main drive of the Italians has been in the eastern section, toward the great Austrian port of the Adriatic lying just across from Venice. This rich prize of Trieste is hardly more than ten days' march from the Italian frontier. Also there is a stretch of level country fifteen miles wide around the Upper Adriatic, making it easy marching from the frontier to Trieste. And yet the war has been going on for six months—since May 23—and the Italian Army is nowhere near Trieste.

The military leaders say Trieste could have been taken any time in fifteen days, but it could not be held, as the Carso Mountains sweep around back of Trieste and form a circle fifteen miles back from the Adriatic, with Austrian batteries posted at every crest of these rocky mountains. The Italian commanders therefore decided that instead of taking the rich prize of Trieste, it was a military necessity first to control all the approaches and mountain defenses sweeping around it. That in reality has been the campaign going on during the last six months, with its maze of geographical names and mountain passes, all these being small accessories in the vast natural defenses around the Trieste region, and necessary to be conquered before Trieste itself can be held.

Most of the fighting in this region has been along the Isonzo River, with the Austrian town of Gorizia as the main point of attack. The Italian troops made rapid progress at first, sweeping through small towns. But as they moved up the Isonzo River toward Gorizia they found the Austrian batteries on the mountain tops. And then began the slow and tedious process of first gaining control of all the elevated positions which could serve the Austrians, before pressing forward on Gorizia and Trieste.

Preliminary Work Around Gorizia.

This has required the movement of troops along mountain roads, and the carrying of heavy guns to great heights by means of special machinery devised by an Italian automobile concern. Each day has brought communiqués recording small points taken, passes cleared, and further advances toward Gorizia. But all of this is merely preliminary work of securing such military control of the Carso range and the mountains along the Isonzo River that it will be expedient, from a military standpoint, to strike for the real prize beyond.

The Italian commanders express satisfaction with the progress they have made in the last six months. All the fighting and all the progress have been on Austrian soil, and no Austrian troops have at any time entered Italy. The Austrian coast ports, Porto Buso and Grado, leading toward Trieste, have been taken by the Italians, and from Grado the lights of Trieste can be seen at night across the Adriatic. Further north, in the mountain country, the Plava Pass has been won, though at the cost of whole regiments cut to pieces, and a chain of mountain tops, villages and stations have been established encircling Gorizia. But Gorizia itself still holds out, through its natural mountain defenses, and its railway lines pouring in constant supplies of fresh troops and ammunition.

The matter of ammunition has proved the same check on the Italians as it has on the other Allies. They found soon after the campaign opened that they were making only one-fifth as much ammunition as they were using up. This put a check on any real fighting, and resulted in the resort to preliminaries of mountain and trench warfare. The ammunition output has been increased, but it is still far short of requirements, though supplies from America and Japan are beginning to fill the gap.

The Task in the Trentino.

In the other province of Trentino, further west, the campaign has all been mountain fighting, and little progress has been made. The great Alpine ranges sweep around further north, but down through Trentino run innumerable spurs of the Trentino Alps, making it a vast stretch of gorges and peaks. It is called Tyrolean country, but the real Tyrol is further north, around Innsbruck, and the population there speaks German. But here the people are all Italian in language, habits, and sentiment, and, although in name Austrians, most of the men have gone south to join the Italian Army.

The objective in this western fighting is to take Trent, in the centre of Trentino and about fifty miles from the Italian frontier. The Italians have thus far covered about half the way, reaching Rovereto, and clearing away the Austrian mountain batteries as they have proceeded. But it is a hard, cold, up-hill fight, without much result thus far.

Summing up what has been done in these two campaigns and what they mean in places captured, men engaged, casualties, prisoners, &c., the situation is about this:

In the east the Italians have advanced about twenty to twenty-five miles on Austrian territory, or about half way to Trieste, and have taken twelve or more rather important towns, notably Grado, Monfalcone, Gradisca, Cormon, San Pietro, (flanking Gorizia,) Piano, Caporetto, Monte Nero, and Plezzo, far up on the Isonzo, besides many lesser places.

In the west, as stated, the Italians have advanced about twenty miles on Austrian soil and have taken the main town of Rovereto, half way to Trent, and numerous lesser towns and strategic points.

In all these operations the Austrians have really not been making a fight, as they are too busy in Russia and the Balkans, and the Italians have been on the offensive, with the Austrians on the defensive.

The net result in casualties, prisoners, &c., is about as follows:

Italian casualties, about	45,000
Austrian casualties (Italian est.)	90,000
Austrian prisoners in Italy	40,000
Italian prisoners in Austria	1,200

While Austrian troops have made no advance on Italian soil, yet some of their air raids have been notable over the great art cities of Northern Italy—Venice, on the Adriatic, and Verona, inland—where heavy loss of life and considerable damage have occurred, with the endangering of the priceless art treasures of these cities.

Naval Side of the War.

The naval side of the war has had few notable developments thus far. The Duke of the Abruzzi, commanding the Italian fleet, took the Austrian ports of Grado and Porto Buso, at the head of the Adriatic, but an attack on the great Fort of Trieste has not been attempted. Further south the coast of the Adriatic does not offer much prospect for Italian naval strategy. There are 5,000 islands scattered along the east or Austrian side, making a labyrinth of shallow channels, with coast mountains and fortifications looming in the rear. But on the Italian side the Adriatic front is flat and low and without fortifications.

Abruzzi's total naval effective is about 110 ships, including four dreadnoughts. The Austrian effective is not much short of this, and it has the advantage of natural coast defenses and the shelter of heavy coast fortifications. But at no time have the two fleets come to grips so far.

The Italian Army is highly popular and enthusiastic. It has not yet had a great battle, but its efficiency has been shown in mountain passes and the rigors of campaigning in the snows. It is made up of all classes, nobility and peasantry, and 60,000 priests have put on the uniform.

Cardinal Falconio, formerly Papal delegate at Washington, went to the Franciscan Monastery recently to see some of the old monks he had been associated with so intimately for years. As he went up the broad walk of the ancient monastery an Italian officer came down the steps. He was in full cavalry uniform, with sweeping cavalry cape and shining helmet, and a heavy saber and spurs rattled as he moved along. Nearing the Cardinal, the officer fell on his knee and kissed the Cardinal's ring; and the Cardinal, amazed at the greeting, recognized at last one of the old monks, no longer in sandals and coarse gown with rope girdle, but in the uniform of Italy. Going inside, the Cardinal found that about half the monks were in uniform, and happy and proud to be serving their country.

Popular heroes have not been numerous thus far. Cadorna is most in the public eye, idolized by the soldiers and with the confidence of the people and the Government. He is a son of the old Cadorna who commanded the Italian troops when they entered Rome as the temporal power of the Pope was given up and the new Italy came into being. Marconi, the wireless inventor, is another popular figure, going about in the uniform of a Lieutenant of engineers. He has put wireless on all Italian army aeroplanes and has connected the army posts by wireless, so that headquarters is always in touch with the remotest points. Young Garibaldi and the poet d'Annunzio are also giving a touch of romance and adventure to the fighting, with the Duke of the Abruzzi as the popular hero on the naval side.

This sums up the first six months of what Italy's two million fighting men have done and propose doing. They feel that much preliminary work has been accomplished, but that the real fighting lies ahead, when Trieste and Trent are to be taken or when Austria brings back forces from the East to attempt an offensive. The real contest will come then, and Italy is confident of the result.

ITALIANS WIN ON THE ISONZO

Capture an Austrian Trench

DENIES BRITAIN IS SEIZING TRADE

Ambassador Spring-Rice, in a Note to Lansing, Replies to Skinner's Blockade Charges.

ASKS PROOF OF UNFAIRNESS

Figures Quoted to Refute Assertions That Our Shippers Are Discriminated Against.

POINTS TO OUR PROSPERITY

Says We Cannot Expect to be Wholly Untouched by War—Disclaims Controversial Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, today made public the text of a note delivered to Secretary of State Lansing, under date of Dec. 13, and which is intended as an answer to statements based on a report submitted to the United States Government by Robert G. Skinner, the American Consul General at London, dealing with American and British exports to neutral countries.

The British note, which is based on instructions given to the embassy by the British Foreign Office, deals with statements given wide circulation in this country to the effect that American trade has suffered greatly on account of the British restrictive measures on foreign commerce, and more especially with the allegation that British shippers are profiting by the war measures adopted by Great Britain to the detriment of American trade.

The note submits to the consideration of Secretary Lansing information which is intended not only as a response to the report made by Consul General Skinner, but also as a reply to portions of the recent American note of protest to Great Britain dealing with commerce restraints resulting from war measures. The note concludes with the argument that official reports of the United States Government "conclusively prove that the export trade of the United States has not suffered from the inevitable restrictions of neutral commerce deriving from the state of war, and that there is no vestige of foundation for the insinuation that Great Britain has taken advantage of war conditions and of the measures necessitated by military consideration in order to increase British exports to neutral countries at the expense of American trade."

The text of the British Embassy's note to the Secretary of State follows:

The Ambassador's Letter.

British Embassy,
Washington, Dec. 13, 1915.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Statements have been widely circulated in this country to the effect that the trade of the United States has greatly suffered owing to the restrictive measures taken by the Allies against German commerce, and more especially that British merchants and shippers are profiting greatly by the war measures of the British Government, to the detriment of American trade.

As these statements seem to be largely based upon a report emanating from an officer of your department who had not had access to the official statistics of the United States Government, I think it may be useful, in the interest of a fair and just appreciation of the facts, (which I am sure is your object,) if I inclose a memorandum on the subject of these assertions, which is supplementary to that already communicated to you by my Government.

It is not to be expected that the United States should be wholly untouched by such a world calamity as the present war, and in the case of the American civil war it will be in your recollection that the immediate effect on France and England was an unparalleled industrial crisis, which resulted in untold suffering to the working classes of those countries, hundreds of thousands being rendered absolutely destitute. It is satisfactory to note from the recently published report of the Secretary of the Treasury that, even apart from war orders, the industrial situation in this country is on a firm, steady, and healthy basis.

With regard to the specific accusation against my Government that, while American trade with neutral countries has been diminished, British merchants have profited by the war measures to increase their export trade, I beg to recommend to your notice the figures given in the accompanying report, based on the official returns of American trade published by your Government. You will see that, while British trade, which has suffered greatly in its general volume, has increased to a slight extent in certain branches, American trade has increased to a vastly greater extent.

It may be apposite to point out that British trade does not compete with American trade in the neutral countries of Europe, as the products of America sent to those countries are of a wholly different nature from those exported from Great Britain.

In some cases, which are explained in detail in the memorandum, there has been an increase of the exports from England, but the amount involved has been infinitesimal as compared with the volume of American trade in the same articles, and the increase of the exports from England is explained by accidental causes which involved no loss to the American exporter. I need only mention the case of cotton. The export from England of American cotton increased during the first seven months of the year by 114,000 bales, largely owing to cotton which was purchased by the British Government in consequence of misapprehension as to the ownership and released to the Swedish consignees. In the same months the total exports from America increased by 2,300,000 bales.

I trust that it will not be found amiss that I ask your consideration of the inclosed memorandum, which is not communicated in a controversial spirit, but merely in order to correct an impression which appears to have arisen from an imperfect appreciation of the facts.

I need only add in conclusion that if there comes to the knowledge of your department any specific instance in which the British Government has made use of their restrictive trade measures for the purpose of unfairly discriminating between British and American trade, you will bring the facts to the knowledge of my Government in order that they may cause an inquiry and remedy such injustice.

I am, dear Mr. Secretary, yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

The Honorable
Robert Lansing,
Etc., etc., etc.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The attention of his Britannic Majesty's Embassy has been drawn to a report by the United States Consul General in London on the subject of British trade in July, which was published in Commerce Report No. 203 of Aug. 30 and the substance of which was widely reproduced in the press.

2. In the course of this report Mr. Skinner states as follows:

"It continues to be the case that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States to neutral countries is attended with great difficulties and hazards, are going forward freely from Great Britain to the same countries, and in some cases in largely increased quantities."

The idea that British trade is taking advantage of the conditions arising out of the military situation in order to establish itself in neutral markets at the expense of American trade is one that has already been submitted by the United States Consul General in London in a previous report, and Sir Edward Grey, in a note to Mr. Page dated Aug. 13 last, endeavored to show that the idea was founded upon a misapprehension of the facts. The sentence quoted above, however, and the publicity given to it in the American press and to the figures adduced to support it, render a further explanation desirable.

3. While British export trade has undergone a uniform decrease in practically all articles, the published figures of the United States Department of Commerce show that the export trade of the United States, in spite of lack of shipping, the complete dislocation of normal conditions of commerce, and the measures taken by the allied powers to restrict the trade of their enemies, and quite apart from the export of actual munitions of war, has increased to a phenomenal extent, and this not only in supplying the requirements of certain of the belligerent nations, but in general trade with the very countries from whose markets it has been claimed that Great Britain was endeavoring to exclude American products. On the other hand, British trade has probably suffered more from the embargoes on exports imposed owing to the necessities of war by the British Government than has United States trade from the measures in restriction of neutral trade with the enemies of Great Britain.

4. Apart from this unprecedented volume of exports, American industry, which before the outbreak of the war had been suffering for over a year from general and widespread depression, has during the period of hostilities realized another benefit, the reduction in exports from the belligerent countries has supplied the opportunity for American industry to replace European products in the markets of South and Central America, the Far East and even in neutral European countries, so that the practical cessation of direct trade with Germany, Austria - Hungary, Belgium, and Turkey is more than compensated by the opening up of new markets. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report for the year ending June 30, 1915, which has just been published says:

"What extraordinary results have been achieved in the brief period since December, 1914! During the year there has been a steady, healthy, forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country."

From all points of view therefore it appears that the European war has proved rather beneficial than otherwise to American trade and industry, while any suggestion that Great Britain is attempting to use the military situation for the purpose of hampering American trade is utterly refuted by the actual facts and figures.

The Trade in Raw Cocoa.

5. After stating that many classes of goods, the exportation of which from the United States is attended with difficulties and hazards, are going forward freely from the United Kingdom, Mr. Skinner's report continues:

"Exports of raw cocoa for example are reported in the following quantities:

	March.		April.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Countries.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Denmark..	1,543,979	1,555	685,336	
Norway...	21,687	276,388	12,586	194,705
Sweden....	10,562	492,647	16,500	1,150,746
Holland...	496,012	1,532,970	290,884	1,867,126
Total..	528,261	3,944,914	321,525	3,897,913

It is to be presumed that these figures are quoted in support of the theory that British trade in certain articles is increasing at the expense of American trade, and that cocoa is selected as an especially favorable illustration. But figures procured from the United States Department of Commerce show that, while the total British exports of raw cocoa to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands increased from 528,261 pounds in March, 1914, to 3,944,914 pounds in March, 1915, and from 321,525 pounds in April, 1914, to 3,897,913 pounds in April, 1915, the United States exported no raw cocoa to any of these countries in March or April, 1914, while in March, 1915, 2,558,787 pounds were exported to Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, and in April, 1915, 2,283,880 pounds were exported to Sweden and Denmark.

The following figures show these exports in detail:

	March		April	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Denmark	....	1,664,085	....	1,102,391
Sweden	....	884,858	....	1,121,469
Holland	....	9,844	....	....
Norway	....	....	....	....
Total	....	2,558,787	....	2,283,860

The total amount of raw cocoa exported from the United States to all countries during these two months of 1914 and 1915 was as follows:

March		April	
1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
362,257	2,661,866	483,353	4,045,869

And during the nine months ending March 31st for the two years:

Nine months ending March	
1914.	1915
3,553,025 lbs.	22,770,223 lbs.

After quoting the British exports of cocoa to Scandinavia and the Netherlands in March and April, 1914 and 1915, the report continues:

"For July, 1915, the total exports (from Great Britain) were 7,039,067 pounds, against 1,283,585 pounds in July, 1914."

Figures published by the United States Department of Commerce show that for July, 1915, the total exports from the United States were 1,765,463 pounds, against 251,542 pounds in July, 1914.

That is, during the month of July, 1915, British exports were about six times as great as last year, while United States exports were about seven times as great as last year.

Finally, for the fiscal years ending June 30, the total United States exports of raw cocoa have increased from 4,977,622 pounds in 1914 to 28,979,053 pounds in 1915.

So that, in spite of the "great difficulties and hazards" quoted in the report, the United States trade in raw cocoa has increased sevenfold in the last year.

Exports of Cotton.

6. Leaving the figures of British exports of raw cocoa, Mr. Skinner, still presumably developing the theory that British trade has benefited at the expense of American trade, continues as follows:

"Exports of cotton, as reported under the Cotton Statistics act of 1866, were as follows up to Aug. 5:

	American, Bales.	Total Exports, Bales.
To Aug. 5, 1915	220,847	445,843
To July 30, 1914	106,382	271,989
To July 31, 1913	153,832	315,757

Now, when it is considered that the United States exports of cotton in July last alone were 244,474 bales, or more than the total number of bales of American cotton exported from Great Britain during the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1915, and that during these seven months the United States exported some 6,000,000 bales of cotton, as against 3,700,000 during the same period last year, the increase of 114,000 bales in British re-exports of American cotton during the first seven months of 1915, as compared with the same period a year ago, and of 67,000 bales as compared with the same period two years ago, appears relatively insignificant. A large proportion of this increase consisted of cotton originally consigned from the United States to Swedish firms, purchased by the British Government from the American shippers under misrepresentations as to the real ownership, and subsequently released and forwarded to Swedish firms who established their titles to it.

Moreover, it is to be noticed that United States exports of cotton to "other Europe," i. e., Europe except Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom, for the twelve months ended June 30 have increased in value from $5,000,000 in 1914 to $60,000,000 in 1915. As the amount of cotton exported to Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, and the Balkan States is negligible, this increase of $55,000,000 must have been derived from exports to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands. In the light of these figures it is difficult to see what foundation there is for the suggestion that British trade is attempting to establish itself in the cotton markets of neutral European countries at the expense of the United States.

7. The report gives a table showing the exports of British products and manufacture and re-exports of colonial and foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom during the months of July, 1914, and July, 1915, indicating in some cases the quantities exported to different countries.

Among the British products all articles show a decrease in the total quantity exported, with the few unimportant exceptions of malt, rice, lard, cocoanut oil, and palm oil. The exports to allied and neutral countries show, however, an increase in certain cases. Press summaries of the report laid stress upon the increased exports of cotton goods to France, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, although, except in the case of France, these increases are inconsiderable. But it cannot be maintained that any of this increased trade is gained at the expense of American trade, seeing that the United States trade in cotton goods compares in size and importance with the British trade in about the ratio that British re-exports of raw cotton compare with the United States exports of raw cotton. The manufacture of cotton goods in the Lancashire district is one of the greatest of British industries, just as the production of the staple in the United States is the greatest industry of the South, and there can therefore be no possibility of competition between the two countries. Moreover of American cotton goods not more than about 1 per cent. goes to Europe.

Wool and Woolen Goods.

8. Other papers remark on the increased British exports of wool and woolen goods to the allies of Great Britain and to neutral countries, "though the United States has had great difficulty in getting wool and wool products to neutrals."

The figures of British trade in July quoted in Mr. Skinner's report show that British re-exports of raw wool fell from 14,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds, with a slight increase in the quantity exported to the United States and the Netherlands, and a considerable decrease in the exports to France. Total exports of wool tops have fallen from 4,000,000 to 1,500,000 pounds, (no separate countries given;) total exports of worsted yarn have fallen from 4,000,000 1,000,000 pounds, exports to Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and the United States having all decreased, while those to France have risen from 85,000 to 355,000 pounds; total exports of woolen tissues have decreased from 11,000,000 to 7,000,000 yards, exports to Sweden showing an increase of 24,000 yards, to Norway of 9,000 yards, to Denmark of 87,000 yards and to France of nearly three million yards, while exports to the Netherlands and the United States have decreased; total exports of worsted tissues have fallen from 7,000,000 to 5,000,000 yards, exports to Norway having increased by 10,000 yards, to Denmark by 9,000 yards and to France 390,000 yards, while exports to Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States have decreased.

The increased exports to neutral countries are comparatively insignificant, as in the case of cotton goods, and the increased exports to France probably consist largely of war orders. The figures of the Department of Commerce show that during the month of July the United States exported to France woolen wearing apparel to the value of $725,531, as against none for the same period of last year. The total amount of raw wool re-exported from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1914-1915, has increased from 1,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds.

The total exports of wool and woolen goods from the United States have therefore increased to a considerable extent, while total British exports have declined. American exports to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands are not separately given by the Department of Commerce and cannot therefore be compared with British exports to these countries.

Any increase in British exports of cotton and woolen goods to these countries and to the Allies of Great Britain is largely due to the fact that the French and Belgian textile industry districts are in German occupation, while the output of the German industry itself is considerably curtailed by the lack of labor for other than war industries; these countries have therefore increased their imports from the nearest available source, which is the United Kingdom.

9. Among the re-exports from the United Kingdom of foreign and colonial merchandise the following show an increase:

Rice, cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil, cinnamon, ginger, cocoa, coffee, cotton, nuts and kernels, lamp oil, motor spirit, lubricating oil, gas oil, fuel oil, tobacco, rosin, and rubber.

American July Exports.

Of these cotton and cocoa have been discussed above. The following figures from the summary of foreign commerce of the United States Department of Commerce for July show the exports of these articles from the United States:

	July, 1914.	July, 1915.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Rice (re-exports)	2,702,320	9,933,536
Rice (domestic)	1,541,437	4,682,254
Cocoanut oil (re-ex.)	99,287	228,999
Cottonseed oil (dom.)	5,903,709	21,096,077
(cinnamon—No figures available.		
Ginger (re-exports)	17,046	10,130
Coffee (domestic)	1,101,439	1,626,338
Coffee (re-exports)	732,365	5,514,342
Nuts (domestic)	$1,470,934	$1,358,008
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Crude oil (dom.)	16,720,303	41,755,109
Gasoline (domestic)	18,881,858	7,235,850
Gas and fuel oil (dom.)	59,026,103	71,579,643
Illuminating oil (dom.)	90,774,105	91,222,158
Lubricating oil (dom.)	17,428,046	24,980,304
Naphthas (dom.)	8,594,262	17,712,125
Total min. oil (dom.)	231,745,910	218,090,714
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Tobacco, raw (dom.)	43,589,445	39,577,367
Tobacco, mfs. (dom.)	$467,342	$626,116
	Barrels.	Barrels.
Resin (dom.)	228,714	93,951
Rubber, mfs. (dom.)	$1,089,602	$2,024,780
Rubber, raw (re-ex.)	$137,547	$175,697

It is seen, therefore, that United States exports of all these articles, with the exception of ginger, nuts, crude oil, gasoline, illuminating oil, raw tobacco, and rosin, show an increase over last year during the month of July. Of these, nuts and ginger are of little importance, and, while exports of both in the month of July show a decrease, for the seven months ending July they show an increase of over one-third.

10. With regard to oil products, the disparity between the quantities exported from the United States and the United Kingdom is so great as to preclude any possibility of competition in neutral markets between British re-exports and United States exports.

11. British re-exports of rosin increased from 10,835 hundredweight in July, 1914, to 60,218 hundredweight in July, 1915, the amounts exported to different countries are not given in Consul General Skinner's report,) while United States exports of rosin in the same month fell from 228,714 barrels in 1914 to 93,951 barrels in 1915, (from 571,785 to 234,878 hundredweight.) Now, of the total United States exports in July, 1914, 127,840 barrels, (319,600 hundredweight,) or more than half, went to Belgium and Germany, to which countries there were no direct exports in July of this year, rosin being absolute contraband. On the other hand, United States exports to "other Europe," i. e., Europe exclusive of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Holland, Russia, and the United Kingdom, rose from 135 barrels in July, 1914, to 26,038 hundred-weight,) so that if the United States trade with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium has been lost this year, on the other hand, the trade with France, Spain, and the smaller neutral countries of Europe has increased. It can, therefore, hardly be suggested that British exports of rosin are supplanting those of the United States in the neutral European markets. United States exports of rosin to "other Europe" alone in July were nearly half the total British re-exports of rosin to all destinations in the same month. Moreover, it must be remembered that rosin is an element of primary importance in the manufacture of munitions of war, and consequently large quantities which were previously available for export are now required in the United States.

Figures on Raw Tobacco.

12. British re-exports of raw tobacco increased in July from 351,809 pounds in 1914 to 6,004,809 pounds in 1915; United States exports of raw tobacco in July decreased from 43,589,445 pounds in 1914 to 39,577,367 pounds in 1915. The increase in British re-exports is largely due to the diversion from Continental to British ports of tobacco grown in the British Dominions. United States exports for the seven months ended July were 212,000,000 pounds this year, as opposed to 215,000,000 last year—a loss of only 3,000,000 pounds in quantity and in value $392,000—showing that gains in other directions have made up for the loss of trade with Germany, which in the month of July, 1914, alone took over 10,000,000 pounds of American tobacco.

13. Finally, the articles in the press which quote the report in nearly all cases contain the following sentence, which, however, does not appear in the report as reproduced in Commerce Report 203:

"The customs returns of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands all show a smaller volume of imports from America since the war than before, notwithstanding the British plea that they have swollen their imports to aid the Teutons."

On the other hand the figures of the United States Department of Commerce, showing the exports from the United States to these countries during the twelve months ended June 30, do support the "British plea" in a remarkable manner. They are as follows, (see Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States for June, 1915, Page 1,050:)

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Denmark	$18,687,794	$15,670,135	$70,824,478
Norway	8,391,488	9,066,610	39,074,701
Sweden	12,104,366	14,644,226	78,273,818
Holland	125,900,802	112,215,673	143,267,019
Total	$165,093,480	$151,596,644	$340,440,016

The following figures give the exports from the Port of New York alone during the first thirteen months of war, as compared with the same period last year:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

	Aug. 1, '13, to Sept. 4, 1914.	Aug. 1, '14, to Sept. 4, 1915.
Denmark	$6,730,814	$45,122,214
Norway	6,940,802	22,173,888
Sweden	6,394,240	36,996,720
Total	$20,065,856	$104,292,822
Total Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 4, 1915		$104,292,822
Total Aug. 1, 1913, to Sept. 4, 1914		20,065,856
Difference		$84,226,966

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO GERMANY.

Aug. 1, 1913, to Sept. 4, 1914	$90,720,149
Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 4, 1915	5,802,068
Difference	$84,918,081

Reshipments to Germany.

Now, if the customs returns of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark show that imports from the United States have decreased since the war, while the official returns of the United States Department of Commerce show, on the other hand, that they have enormously increased, it seems legitimate, in the absence of any other explanation, to assume that the United States figures represent the amount of goods shipped from the United States to the Scandinavian countries, and that the customs figures of the Scandinavian countries represent that proportion of the goods exported from the United States which paid duty, and were entered for consumption in those countries, while the considerable difference represents the amount of goods exported from the United States, which, on arrival in the Scandinavian countries, were reshipped largely to Germany. The fact that the increase in shipments from New York to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark during the first thirteen months of the war exactly balances the decrease in shipments to Germany during the same period is extremely significant.

14. The figures quoted above from the official reports of the Department of Commerce conclusively prove that the export trade of the United States has not suffered from the inevitable restrictions on neutral commerce deriving from the state of war, and that there is no vestige of foundation for the insinuation that Great Britain has taken advantage of war conditions and of the measures necessitated by military considerations in order to increase British exports to neutral countries at the expense of American trade.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington.
Dec. 13, 1915.

SEES PREPAREDNESS FLAWS

Dr. Woolsey Urges Amendments to Administration's Plans.

Dr. Theodore S. Woolsey, formerly Professor of International Politics at Yale, urges in the forthcoming issue of Leslie's Weekly several changes and amendments to President Wilson's preparedness plan. The title of his article is "Sanity in Preparedness," and among the conditions that he insists Congress should impose before adopting the plan is a regulation calculated to prevent future Administration from using the increased military forces for any but defensive warfare. To accomplish this Dr. Woolsey says that the plan should be amended so that the proposed Continental Army would be subject to call by the National Administration for service only in this country, and under no conditions for service as an expeditionary force.

In discussing the preparedness problem, Dr. Woolsey asks and answers several questions.

"Preparedness for what?" he writes, and answers: "For the defense of our territory. For defense against whom? Against a power stronger than the United States as it now is? But if we strengthen army and navy, will not our weaker neighbors preach preparedness and arm against us in turn? Not if our new strength is so devised as to serve for defense only.

"That the present expenditure on army and navy should be wise and economical," Dr. Woolsey continues, "goes without saying. There is widespread suspicion that it is neither. We see political navy yards and army posts created by Senators, not by a board of strategy. We hear charges of waste and inefficiency of submarines which break down, and inspectors who don't inspect. We know our cost of military upkeep is enormous per individual, in comparison with other powers, and that the results do not correspond. Is it not natural and reasonable to say, therefore, that our Government should do its best with what it has, and earn our confidence before seeking a large increase in this kind of expenditure, unless the danger from which the country is to be protected is imminent?"

As to the imminence of that danger Dr. Woolsey says that neither Germany, in spite of her reported desire for Southern Brazil, nor Japan, even if she valued the Philippines at the cost of war with the United States, could finance such a venture for at least a decade after the conclusion of the present hostilities. He urges the Administration to go slowly in increasing its forces, so that the lessons of the present war regarding the relative defensive values of different implements of war, such as submarines and dreadnoughts, guns, and the efficiency of air craft, can be studied carefully.

CONGRESS SPLIT UP IN DEFENSE RIVALRY

Continued from Page 1.

of that measure remains to be debated, and, as is often the case in the conflict of thought between the advocates of a proper defense, the case may be entirely lost.

"The National Security League would rather see no army and navy than an insufficient policy, and is insistent that we have a force which will meet our needs from the viewpoint of expert opinion."

Mr. Menken withheld detailed comment upon Secretary Daniels's program. He is awaiting the expert testimony of members of the Navy General Board. He said this, however:

"From all I can learn throughout the country, it is not felt that the Secretary has provided the method for proper protection, it being pointed out that his plan for a five-year program meets with the objection that the ships which he has recommended as necessary for our efficient protection cannot be built until the expiration of ten years."

Conferences were held in Washington in the closing days of last week between Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs; Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and a committee representing the National Guard organizations of the various States, with a view to putting the National Guard in a condition to take the field immediately upon a declaration of war. As a result of the conferences, many essential features of militia legislation were agreed to.

In addition to Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, those who participated in the conferences were General W. F. Sadler, Jr., New Jersey; General E. E. Sweetser, Massachusetts; General C. C. Vaughn, Jr., Virginia; General Lawrence Young, North Carolina; General Lee S. Tillotson, Vermont; General A. B. Critchfield, Ohio; General Albert J. Logan, Pennsylvania; General Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Colonel George Albert Wingat, New York, and Colonel Robert Leedy, Virginia.

"The National Guard," said General Critchfield, in discussing the conferences, "is not attempting to interfere with any of the recommendations of the War Department. We discussed nothing except legislation pertaining to the National Guard. Neither did we attempt to write a bill for the committee.

"What we are asking for is legislation which will make it possible to maintain in the National Guard an organized, well-equipped, and well-trained force ready for service. We wish to avoid the necessity of reorganizing the National Guard after war has been declared. We want it to be ready to take the field immediately upon the declaration of war. To do this it would be necessary to train officers and men for service in war, and in our opinion this cannot be done without providing pay for the members of the National Guard.

HELEN KELLER FINDS DEFENSE PLANS BAD

Assails Preparedness Measures and Warns Toilers Against Proposed New Army.

2,000 CHEER HER SPEECH

Proposes an International Association of Workers "to Destroy the War of the Trenches."

More than 2,000 men and women, who gathered in the Washington Irving High School last night to hear Helen Keller, under the auspices of the People's Forum, speak on "Militarism," cheered the deaf and blind lecturer when she said: "Let no workingman join the army that is to be organized by order of Congress!"

Miss Keller urged the futility of war as a means of settling nations' disputes, described the workingman as the tool of capital, said it made little difference to labor under what flag it toiled, and then launched into an attack on preparedness.

"As President Wilson pointed out in his message, the new Continental Army will defend the interests of the capitalists," she said. "It has already proved itself an enemy of liberty. It is an army that can be used to break strikes as well as to defend the people. You do not want that kind of preparedness. If Democratic measures of preparedness fail before the advance of a world empire, the workingman has nothing to fear.

"No conqueror will take his poverty from him. No conqueror will beat down his wages or wreck his unions more ruthlessly than his own fellow citizens of the capitalist class. Nor will a union of the capitalists of the world be able to oppress more than the masters of his own country have done. The worker has nothing to lose but his chains, and he has a world to win. We can win it all at once from a world empire.

"We lay plans for an army and navy big enough to scare the world. We do this in the face of history, which proves that wars cannot settle anything. In the past 3,000 years 8,000 treaties have been signed. Each was to remain in force forever. Their average length was two years. Do we hope that the eight thousand and first treaty will work a miracle?

"I look upon the world as my Fatherland, and every war has for me the horror of a family feud. I hold true patriotism to be the brotherhood and mutual service of all men. The preparedness I believe in is right thinking, efficiency, knowledge, and courage to follow the highest ideals. When true history replaces the lies and false teachings of the schools, the true call to patriotism will be a call to brotherhood, and not a call to arms.

"The militarists tell us that we must make our patriotism come to a halt at our boundary lines, and must build like a phalanx and an armada against the patriotism of all men that live under foreign flags. They tell us we must defend ourselves. But the measures of preparedness now before Congress provide all engines of attack as well as of defense. We are to build a greater navy and an army of a million men. These are instruments of attack.

"The best preparedness for defense is the preparedness America had before the civil war. Every man owned a gun and could shoot, and shot straight. If Congress wants true preparedness for defense let it put a public shooting gallery within reach of every family. Let every man and woman in the country learn to shoot. That would not be militarism; it would be an effective means to safeguard the lives of the people.

"We need an international association of workers that will bring all the labor parties in all lands together as comrades. If the new international is made up of all unions, the old nationalism will disappear.

"Let them call us traitors and baptize our international with fire and blood. It shall court death rather than surrender to ruinous patriotism. There is justice in this kind of expenditure, unless the danger from which the country is to be protected is imminent?"

Miss Keller's power of enunciation has improved markedly in the past few years. She had an interpreter who repeated after her her sentences last night, but it was not difficult with eyes upon her face to follow her closely. Before she spoke her teacher, Mrs. John Macy, explained how she had taught the girl who was blind, deaf, and dumb to talk. The school auditorium was filled to capacity, and fully 2,000 filled Irving Place outside, clamoring for admittance. The audience, which in part were Socialists and other radicals, gave her a most enthusiastic reception, and she bowed graceful acknowledgment to the great applause.

She was interrupted once by a curious person who wanted to know, if she couldn't hear, how she could tell when she was applauded. She replied that she had ears in her feet, when her teacher explained the question. That she amplified by saying that she could feel the vibrations of the applause through her feet. Another wanted to know how she knew that the present industrial system was the unjust one she pictured. She said she knew it by knowing how the workers lived.

By resolution copies of Miss Keller's address will be sent to President Wilson and members of Congress.

The great crowd outside greeted Miss Keller with enthusiasm as she left the school building. She told the throng that she would speak, and so great was the rush toward the steps to hear her that the police reserves of the East Twenty-second Street Station were called out to restore order.

Miss Keller repeated her appeal to toilers not to serve in the proposed army of defense, and concluded her speech by saying:

"Let us start a world-encircling revolt, a revolt which shall make a junk heap out of the civilization of Kaisers and Kings and all the things that make of man a brute and of God a monster."

When she stopped there was a concerted rush toward her, and she was lifted off her feet and carried to her waiting automobile.

WANT ARMY MEN TO TALK.

Garrison Is Asked to Allow Them to Discuss Defense Publicly.

The American Defense Society mailed a letter to Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, yesterday, asking him to set aside the order forbidding army officers to discuss for publication the condition of the national defense system. The society believes expert testimony is needed as to our military requirements.

"In an open discussion, such as we request," says the letter, "it should be pointed out that the subject matter will not be our military secrets, so-called. We are not in favor of having our military secrets discussed, but we are in favor of extending to the officers of our army the same privilege which is accorded to the officers of the German, Russian, French, and other European nations. In fact, the attitude of the leading European nations has been rather to encourage than to discourage discussing military problems, which, of course, are of vital interest to the citizens of any country.

"One striking illustration of the frankness with which military subjects are discussed in Europe is the publication of the works of General von Bernhardi, who outlined in detail the possible, the even probable, action of Germany in the present war."

ORDERS FINES OF MILLIONS.

Heavy Punishment for Illegal Distilling at Bonn.

BONN, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 19, (via London.)—Fines aggregating more than 26,000,000 marks (approximately $6,500,000 at normal exchange) have been imposed here on three distillers for excise frauds. The chief offender was fined 15,333,000 marks, ($3,833,250.) All three also were sentenced to serve terms in prison.

KOENIG'S PAYROLLS GIVE MANY CLUES

Detectives Find That German Agent Had 30 Office Aids and Spent $60,000 to $75,000.

NIAGARA WITNESSES COMING

Federal Grand Jury Summons Koenig's Aunt, Who Is the Stepmother of Fuchs, the Informer.

Between $60,000 and $75,000 has been disbursed by Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American's Line's "Chief of Police," in his work in the United States in aid of the Teutonic powers, according to Government officials who are investigating the mass of papers, including code notebooks and expense accounts, seized when he was arrested in connection with the Welland Canal plot.

While the Federal officials persist in the statement they made on Saturday to the effect that Koenig was only the head of one branch of the German spy work in America, and that the trail led to a central fountain which financed the operations here, they declare that Koenig is one of the most efficient operators in his line that they have ever had to deal with.

It was his boast, they say, that he could never be caught, and every man who worked with him was imbued with the same idea—that the "Chief" was invincible.

Koenig's office force consisted of about thirty men and the payrolls showed an average salary list of about $20 a week. He employed stenographers, clerks, and detectives, and many other persons who had knowledge of the sailing time and the cargos of ships destined to allied ports.

The lists show that men not connected at all with the Hamburg-American Line were active workers in Koenig's organization. The Hamburg-American Line detective force, employed in times of peace on company work, was to a man turned over to the service of the German Government when the war began, Secret Service men say.

Frederick Metzler, Koenig's Secretary, has been hidden by the Government agents and will not be arraigned tomorrow. In no circumstances will he be released from custody soon, and it is understood that the Federal officials expect a complete and illuminating confession from him. It was admitted that industrious efforts were being made by the Hamburg-American Line to obtain Metzler's release on bail.

Metzler's connection with the alleged conspiracy, say the Government agents, was not very serious, and it is intimated by them that he probably will give a great deal of valuable information concerning his former associates and their operations. In this event he may obtain immunity. The detectives believe that he knows much more about the various German plots than he has told.

Frederick Scheindl, the National City Bank clerk, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with supplying Koenig with first hand information concerning the business transactions of the various allied governments, is still in the Tombs, and no bail, which in his case was set at $25,000, has been offered.

Otto F. Mottola, the veteran in the New York Police Department, who was suspended on Saturday, when his name appeared in Koenig's lists of persons who had received pay from the German agent, will be tried before Commissioner Woods in about ten days. Although Mottola stoutly denies having performed any illegal service for Koenig, the Federal officials say that they have considerable information about his activities.

The Government agents have found that Count Max Lauden, now under indictment for bigamy, had desk room in the office of R. E. Leyendecker, who was arrested with Koenig, but they would not admit yesterday that Lauden had any connection with the Welland Canal plot.

Koenig's trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls last September is being investigated carefully, and it was admitted yesterday that while on this visit he called on a firm which is engaged in the manufacture of chlorine gas.

An official of the Government said yesterday that he believed the epidemic of bomb plots in this country would receive a decided check through the arrest of Koenig.

Government Calls Koenig's Aunt.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Three residents of this city left here for New York tonight in response to subpoenas demanding their presence before the United States Grand Jury at New York tomorrow morning. They will be asked to give testimony in connection with the alleged plot to blow up the Welland Canal, as disclosed by George Fuchs, a former resident of this city. The witnesses are Daniel W. Schwartz, proprietor of a hotel on Falls Street; Hans Schwarte, an employe of a local power company, and Mrs. Herman Fuchs, stepmother of George Fuchs, the Government informer.

Mrs. Fuchs is also an aunt of Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line secret service chief. Koenig and his wife were here as guests of Mrs. Fuchs, for several weeks in September. It is also said that R. E. Leyendecker was here with Koenig later.

FIRE IN SUGAR CARGO.

Blaze on the Lord Ormond May Be Traced to Brooklyn Plotters.

BORDEAUX, France, Dec. 19.—Fire was discovered today in the hold of the steamer Lord Ormonde, which arrived here on Dec. 2 from New York, having a general cargo and horses. The horses had already been taken off the ship.

The hold in which the fire started contained sugar. The cause of the blaze is unknown. Tonight it apparently was under control.

The steamer Lord Ormonde sailed from New York for Bordeaux on Nov. 24 with horses on deck, and sugar in her hold. She was under charter to the French line. She took on her cargo in South Brooklyn at the pier where the Bankdale, Lord Erne, Kirkoswald, and other British freighters loaded sugar and were afterwards found to have fire bombs in their holds.

The Lord Ormonde had a small fire in her sugar cargo last July. It was discovered two days after she left New York for Havre and was put out without much damage.

The Brooklyn pier is watched day and night by a force of twenty-four detectives, in addition to the regular patrolmen on duty. It is suspected that the bombs are hidden in the sugar while the cargo is in transit on the barges from the refinery to the steamer. The men employed on the barges are mostly Germans or Swedes, the steamship agents say.

MERELY DETAIN PLOTTERS.

German Paper Thinks They Should Be Held as Military Prisoners.

The German Herold has this to say today under the caption, "War Plots and Plotters":

"If any plotting has been done against lawful American enterprises, and there are laws to reach the plotters, we are certainly in favor of the enforcement of these laws, no matter to whom it hurts.

"However, in the case of these plotters, we regret very much that a certain German punishment is unknown to American penology. This is what is known as 'detention in a fortress.' It is prescribed in cases where no personal dishonor attaches to the deed, for instance, the participants in a duel and their seconds are never sentenced to the common jail or penitentiary. This punishment, which leaves the name of the person subject to it entirely stainless, might be indicated in the case of plotters

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ROOSEVELT BITTER IN ASSAILING WILSON

Says President Has Adopted His Ideas, One by One, a Year Late.

EVEN QUOTING EZEKIEL

Denounces Mexican Policy as "Infamous," and Attacks Henry Ford, Bryan, and Jordan.

Mr. Roosevelt has written an article for the January issue of The Metropolitan Magazine, which he calls "America First—A Phrase or a Fact." In it he discusses Henry Ford, Bryan, President Wilson and the "professional pacifists," and says:

"All of Mr. Henry Ford's companions in the peace propaganda, led by gentlemen of the Bryan and Jordan type, could with profit study the thoughts expressed by Mr. E. S. Martin, when he said: 'Whether there are more people in the world or less, whether they are fat or lean, whether they are Fords or oxen, makes no vital difference; but whether men shall be willing to die for what they believe in makes all the difference between a pigsty and Paradise. Not by bread alone, Henry, shall men live.'"

Then the Colonel says:

"'Oh, well, anyhow, the President kept us out of war!' The people who make this plea assert with quavering voice that they 'are behind the President.' So they are; well behind him. The further away from the position of duty and honor and hazard he has backed, the further behind him these gentry have stood—or run. 'Stand by the President'—yes, while the President is right; and stand [illegible] when he is wrong. In '56 and '60 the only way to stand by [illegible] stand against Pierce and Buchanan—as Lincoln did. If, after the firing on Sumter, Lincoln had immediately in a speech declared that the friends of the Union might be 'too proud to fight,' and had spent the next four months in exchanging 'firm' diplomatic notes with Jefferson Davis, he would have received the enthusiastic support of the ardent adherents of peace—and we would now have had no country.

"Safety First" in Shipwreck.

"The Administration has recently devised a new campaign catch phrase—'safety first.' It certainly expresses their attitude in putting honor and duty in the second place, or, rather, in no place at all. Safety first! This is the motto on which in a shipwreck those men act who crowd into the lifeboats ahead of the women and children.

"Mr. Wilson, a year later, has finally adopted my principle about preparedness, although he has sought to apply it in a half-hearted and inefficient manner; a year after I denounced peace at any price, he followed suit, quoting the verses of Ezekiel which for months I had been quoting; a year after I had attacked hyphenated Americanism Mr. Wilson followed suit—at least before the Colonial Dames; and now he accepts my doctrine of 'America's duty to neutral nations, which a year ago he stoutly opposed. But he applies it only as American dollars, and only in relation to nations who can be trusted not to be rude. I believe it should be applied as regards American dollars, but even more as regards American lives, and that it should first and most stoutly be asserted as regards the chief and most formidable offender."

The Colonel declares that "professional pacifists of the stamp of Messrs. Bryan, Jordan, and Ford, who, in the name of peace preach doctrines that would entail not merely utter infamy but utter disaster to their own country, never in practice venture to denounce concrete wrong by dangerous wrongdoers. Professional pacifists attack evil only when it can be done with entire safety to themselves. In the present great crisis the professional pacifists have confined themselves to trying to prevent the United States from protecting its honor and interest and the lives of its citizens abroad; and in their loud denunciations of war they have been careful to use language which would apply equally to terribly wronged peoples defending all that was dear to them against cynical and ruthless oppression. They dare not speak for righteousness in the concrete. They dare not speak against the most infamous wrong in the concrete. They work hand in glove with those exponents of hyphenated Americanism who are seeking to turn this country into an ally and tool of alien militarism.

Assails Mexican Policy.

"The Administration has now recognized Carranza, after insisting that it never would recognize him, and after having refused with far less justification to recognize Huerta. The followers of Huerta committed foul wrongs on Americans. The followers of Carranza have done worse. Carranza derided and insulted the President. His adherents have committed every species of outrage on American citizens and on the American flag. But the Administration sheltered itself behind the unwise action of the Latin American States it had invited in to do the duty which the Administration itself feared to undertake. It bowed with abject submission to the man who had defied it; and then with servile eagerness served him against his rivals.

"For a year or two General Villa was the favorite of the Administration, and his forces were permitted to supply themselves across our border with arms and munitions. About seventy of our soldiers have been killed or wounded on the Mexican border by the Villastas and the other bandits whom they were fighting. The Administration took no action to secure redress for the killing of these soldiers. Its only action was to send the Chief of Staff of the United States Army to negotiate a treaty or agreement with Villa, the bandit chief of the band of murderers, whereby this chief promised not to kill any more American soldiers on American territory. This promise was not kept. Most of these acts have been committed since this promise was made."

America's course of action in handling the Mexican problem the Colonel characterizes as "infamous," and adds that the word is used deliberately "as the only word that can describe with scientific accuracy the policy that the representatives of this Government have now for five years put into effect as regards Mexico, and, above all, the policy that has obtained for nearly three years." He then says that he is not making a party assault, but that "the present Administration has behaved as regards Mexico in a way to make every decent American hang his head with shame." He says the present Administration has merely followed in the footsteps of its predecessor. He says that Taft, after some hesitation, "tagged after" Wilson when the latter, confronted by the present war emergencies, "reluctantly advocated ineffective half-measures of preparedness."

Discusses the "M. P." Story.

Colonel Roosevelt quotes an article which appeared in The New York World, which he says is recognized by common consent as President Wilson's special organ, concerning secret papers said to have been obtained from the German Embassy. The Colonel bases a discussion of the Lusitania case on them and says:

"I would not pay any heed to these statements if they had been from an anti-Administration paper; but they come, as I say, from the special organ of the Administration, among other things this correspondence shows that an individual designated by the initials of "M. P." purporting to convey a special message from the President to the German Embassy, reported:

The note to England will go in any event, whether Germany answers satisfactorily or not. [The question of attacks by German submarines.]

Should it be possible to settle satisfactorily the Lusitania case, the President will bind himself to carry the protest against England through to the uttermost.

The continuance of the difference with Germany over the Lusitania case is "embarrassing" for the President in carrying out the protest against England.

The President intimated his willingness to discuss the note to Germany [the note of July 21, which remains unanswered,] with M. P. and eventually so as to influence it that there will be an agreement for its reception and also to be ready to influence the press "through a wink."

The President also openly declared that he could hardly hope for a positive statement that the submarine warfare would be discontinued.

"Furthermore, the report was that the President, through M. P., wishes to have the trend of the German note before the note is officially sent, and declares himself ready, before the answer is drafted, to discuss it with M. P. so as to secure an agreement for its reception.

"Now, the action of the President since these exposures were made shows that M. P. either spoke by direction of the President or possessed the gifts of mind-reading and prophecy; for the agreement he purported to convey to the German Ambassador from the President has since been carried out to the letter. Germany has never made any atonement for the Lusitania case, but when England had destroyed its submarines around the British Isles and when Germany was in consequence helpless to go on with this kind of warfare, it then consented to abandon it, eight months after the President had first warned them on the subject—during which eight months it had sunk ship after ship in defiance of the President's warning, treating with the contemptuous indifference they deserved the successive notes which the President continued sending as substitutes for action.

"A Make-Believe Concession."

"As soon as the President had received this make-belief concession, he did what M. P. had assured the German Ambassador would be done. He sent a strong note to England. This note was trumpeted as showing that the President was taking the same action against Germany as against England. The statement was nonsense. Interference with commerce is in no sense whatever comparable with the heinousness of murder on the high seas. The controversy with Great Britain was a controversy as to commerce, as to property. The controversy with Germany was a controversy of humanity concerning the protection of innocent men, women and children from murder on the ocean. President Wilson was making good the promise which M. P. had alleged the President had forwarded through him, and it was being done at the expense of humanity and at the expense of our reputation for good faith and courage. All that remains to be seen is whether Mr. Wilson will now fulfil entirely the promise of M. P. to the German Ambassador and carry out this policy against England, on which he has embarked, 'to the uttermost.'"

It is in discussing Belgium that the Colonel credits the President with taking up the Rooseveltian principles a year after thy had been declared by their author. The Colonel says that President Wilson, in declaring it to be the duty of the United States to champion the integrity of neutral rights expressed "exactly my thought and my demand in practically exactly my language.

"Only," he adds laconically, "I meant what I said."

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ROOSEVELT PICKS NAMES FOR FUSION

Continued from Page 1.

and is not hampered in any way as to his actions.

Whether the Stalwart leaders of the party will give heed to the suggestions of Colonel Roosevelt remains to be seen. That the Stalwart wing of the party will be in absolute control of the convention now seems extremely probable. In formulating their plans it is likely they will give consideration to the warning from Oyster Bay.

FUSION ISSUE NOW RAISED.

Gary Dinner Starts Tales of Republicans Picking Roosevelt.

While the dinner given on Friday night by Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, at which Colonel Roosevelt and a score of prominent financiers, (most of them Republicans or Progressives,) were guests, may not have been planned, as Judge Gary insisted yesterday, with any intention of influencing the political situation, or launching a boom for the Colonel, politicians admitted pretty generally that it had served to bring to an issue the question whether the Republican and Progressive Parties should join forces in 1916 or pursue separate paths.

Information obtained concerning the activities of many of the prominent Progressive leaders and former Progressives who have gone back to the Republican fold since 1912 to "work from within" indicated that a reunion was possible, if not probable, if the Republican convention could be so controlled that the "right man should be nominated."

Practically to a man these Progressives and former Progressives are seeking to bring about the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and the Gary dinner has added greatly to the chance of success, they believe. The Colonel has refused to discuss that point, except to it it be understood with emphasis that he will not be an active candidate to the extent of going out after delegates to the Republican Convention in States where there are direct primaries.

Up to the present time he has made no utterance even hinting that he was "out in the open" as a seeker after the nomination of any party.

Two "Reunion Nominees."

Along with the excitement stirred up by the Gary dinner came the information, obtained by THE TIMES on authority, that the Progressives may hold their National Convention in Chicago on June 7, the same time and place decided upon by the Republicans, and that they have come to the conclusion at private conferences that there are but two men who might be considered as "reunion nominees" by the Progressive Party as an organization—Theodore Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

The Progressive National Committee will meet at Chicago on Jan. 11 to decide whether to hold the National Convention before, at the same time, or after the Republican Convention. It is said now that the plan to hold it at the same time as the Republicans, is looked upon with most favor and that tentative plans have even been made looking in that direction. This would mean, probably, that Colonel Roosevelt would be in Chicago at the time of the Republican Convention to attend the Progressive Convention. The way the situation shapes up when the National Committee meets will be the deciding factor in solving the problem.

Here are some developments in the tangled situation:

The Progressives certainly would abandon the idea of nominating a national ticket if Colonel Roosevelt obtained the Republican nomination. Those who favor amalgamation might be able to bring about the indorsement of Mr. Hughes on a strong preparedness platform, as the Republican nominee. The selection of any other candidate would mean the nomination of a ticket by the Progressive Party immediately after the Republicans had decided to take that step.

Case of Justice Hughes.

The Progressives and former Progressives, at first impressed deeply by the sentiment for Mr. Hughes which appeared in many parts of the country, are beginning to feel that after all he may be able to prevent serious consideration of his election by the Republican Convention. They have found that many Republicans feel it would be unwise to force Mr. Hughes from the bench and give President Wilson the opportunity to appoint his successor as a Justice to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No overtures will be made by Colonel Roosevelt toward effecting a compromise with leaders like Penrose of Pennsylvania and Barnes of New York, whom he fought so bitterly in 1912. In Pennsylvania the Roosevelt Republicans, most of them former Progressives, claim control of the situation and say that Henry G. Wasson, the national committeeman, is a strong Roosevelt man. William Flinn, who stuck to Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, but is now a Republican, is laying his plans again to down the Penrose control, and Alexander Moore of Pittsburgh, who went back to the Republican Party, is advocating the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt and is seeking to go to the Republican Convention as a delegate.

In many other States the Roosevelt Republicans claim a stronger grip on the situation than the anti-Roosevelt forces are ready to admit and assert that many delegates to the Republican Convention will be ready to support Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes if the Colonel says the word.

In California, as predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Governor Hiram Johnson is making his plans to capture the Republican delegation to the national convention in order to swing it to Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes. He is confident that he will succeed, and, it is said, he reports that the situation in other Far Western States—Washington, for example—is favorable to the election of many delegates to the Republican Convention who would follow the lead of the Roosevelt Republicans.

These leaders—a few of the many at work—do not state flatly that they are overconfident that Roosevelt can be nominated at a Republican Convention, but they feel that if the convention is deadlocked they will be in a situation to force upon the other Republicans a man not of the reactionary type and perhaps "put the Colonel over." Their reports are that an anti-Old Guard sentiment has sprung up within the last few months which will shock the "conservatives."

The leaders seeking to force Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes on the Republican Convention are predicting that the delegates from the South will go to Chicago uninstructed and will be inclined strongly to an agreement which will give hope of victory in November. There is no kindly feeling for Messrs. Barnes and Penrose in the South, they say, and they assert that in Texas, for instance, many of the Republicans are bitter against the Barnes interests, as they were told in 1912 that not Taft but some compromise candidate who would have a chance of winning would be named as the candidate.

Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans hold that instead of "killing himself off" by his utterances concerning the invasion of Belgium by Germany and the sinking of the Lusitania, as well as his attacks upon President Wilson on these and other subjects, Colonel Roosevelt has gained strength and provided the biggest issue of the coming campaign.

Whether he appears as a candidate or simply as a "worker in the ranks" Colonel Roosevelt will insist on a strong preparedness program. He would run on no other platform and support no other platform.

Efforts to obtain information from several of the men who attended the dinner given by Judge Gary were unsuccessful. Judge Gary, as host, was asked if he would say whether politics was discussed.

"I have nothing to say," he replied, "except that I am very sorry the impression got out that there was any political significance attached to the dinner. There was no political significance whatever; it was purely a private dinner."

FLINN STICKS TO BULL MOOSE.

Says He Must Be One of the Last to Leave the Ship.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—William Flinn announced tonight that he did not intend to desert the Progressive Party and declared that Pennsylvania would send seventy-five delegates to the Progressive National Convention next year.

"The rule of the seas applies to me," said Mr. Flinn. "I must be the last man—or one of the last—to leave the Progressive ship—that is provided all the others intend to leave it."

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Open to the public for three sessions daily (excepting Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings.)
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GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS
ADMISSION—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 to 12:30.....$1
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" EVENING SESSION, 8:30 to 11.....$2 Including Buffet Supper
EXHIBITION SKATING BY ALFRED and SIGRID NAESS of the Hippodrome
Natty's Music Competent Instructors

Hampton Furniture for Christmastide

WITH their Furniture of Elizabethan oak or of walnut of a later day, those old English panelled rooms, such as Irving immortalized in his Bracebridge Hall, seem to be in the friendliest of harmony with Christmastide festivities and gift-makings.

Among the Hampton Shops Reproductions of old-world Furniture may be found gifts of an assured individuality. Not only those of such importance as the sturdy oaken Table with its turned and fluted legs, or the broken-pedimented and inlaid Cabinet, but such minor pieces as the graceful Candelabrum fitted for electric lighting, the carven Book-end for my lady's favorite volumes or the Vase of dainty Oriental porcelain.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
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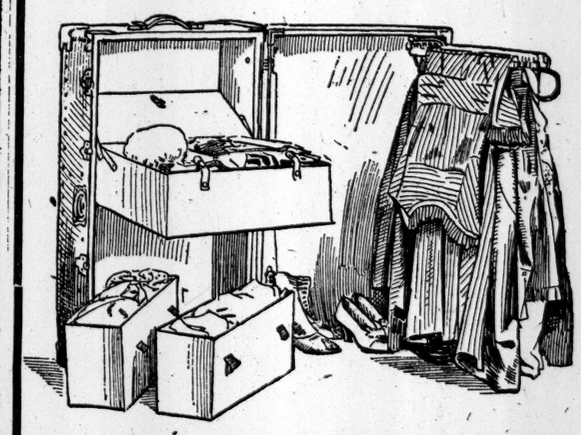
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street. 'Phone Greeley 2626.
Open until seven o'clock, up to December 24th, inclusive

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk
CHRISTMAS SENSE AND DOLLARS AND CENTS



are expressed in just the right proportions in this NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe Trunk. A pertinent gift of permanence that will please everybody—and keep on pleasing them for years.

Price—Just *FIFTEEN DOLLARS*

Guaranteed for five years of faithful service—registered against loss forever.

A **patented, removable** garment rack—carries six suits, or twelve dresses—without a wrinkle. Can be lifted "bodily" (clothes and all) out of the trunk and hung away in a closet on two hooks or nails. This feature is ideal for daily use in your home.

Drawers for hats, shoes, underwear, etc., and a drawstring laundry bag.

Holds enough for a trip across the Continent for either man or woman—yet cannot be packed with clothing to exceed the free baggage limit. A small, compact trunk that is roomy—not bulky.

Let us say again—*FIFTEEN DOLLARS*

But beware of envy—better buy enough to go around the entire family.

We will initial or monogram them for you gratis—order today—so that it will be ready for Christmas.

RIKER-HEGEMAN
Suggestions for Christmas Gifts

IT is the spirit of giving that makes Christmas beautiful.

The real Christmas spirit is shown not by the intrinsic value of the article given, but by the individuality that accompanies the gift and the knowledge that it was selected with care and thoughtfulness—with the desire that it meet the requirements of the one for whom it was intended.

Some of the Practical and Desirable Articles to be Found in Our Stores:

Stationery
A very large assortment of high-grade and up-to-date correspondence stationery in white and the popular tints and in attractive holiday boxes, from 39c to $4.00 a box.
Fountain Pens.....98c to $5.00
Pencil Sets.....25c to $1.00
Christmas Cards and Booklets, 2 for 5c and up

Fancy Chocolates
A very extensive assortment of fine quality chocolates, the products of America's leading confectioners, in fancy holiday boxes of from ½ to 5 lbs. Prices from 39c to $5.00.

Shaving Requisites
Shaving Mirrors.....98c to $4.49
Gillette Razors.....$4.49 to $8.10
Gem Jr. Razors.....$1.00
Ever-Ready Razors.....$1.00
Autostrop Razors.....$5.00
Durham Razors, upwards from...$1.00
Star Safety Razor.....$1.35
Razor Strops.....75c to $2.50
Razor Blade Stroppers, upwards from $2.50
Rubberset Shaving Brushes, 25c to $5.98
Flashlights.....75c to $5.50
Kodaks.....$5.10 and upwards
Brownie Cameras....85c and upwards
Books of Fiction.....25c
American Music Albums.....$1.98
Aluminum Coffee Percolators, $1.19 and $1.45
Automobile Goggles.....49c to $1.59
Cello and Gillette Hot Water Bottles, $1.75 to $3.00
Rubber Hot Water Bottles, 79c to $2.25
Military Brushes, a pair, $1.69 to $10.79
Sternau Nickel Cooking Set.....$1.00
Sternau Nickel Tea Kettle Set...$1.50
Pullman Slippers.....97c
Shelton Vibrators.....$15 to $35

Perfumes
The popular creations of the world's greatest perfumers, including Lady Mary and Lilas Arly, the season's two popular odors, and the specialties of such makers as Coty, Kerkoff, Piver, Houbigant, Colgate, Roger & Gallet and others from 25c to $15.00
Perfume Atomizers.....49c to $3.69

Electrical Appliances
Electrical Heaters.....$5.00
Electric Stoves.....$5.00
Electrical Irons.....$3.50
Electric Toasters.....$3.50
Electrical Percolators.....$5.00

Toys for Children
Teddy Bears.....25c to $1.79
Tinker Toys.....50c
American Model Builders, 50c to $7.50
Dumping Sandy.....50c
Motorcycle Mike.....25c
Christmas Stockings, filled with toys.....25c to $1.00
Traveling Cases.....49c to $3.50
Toilet Mirrors.....79c to $9.39
Hair Brushes.....98c to $11.94
Dressing Combs.....59c to 89c
Thermos Bottles.....$1.25 to $4.50
Thermos Carafes.....$3.50 to $10.00
Thermos Lunch Kits, $2.25 to $6.50
Alarm Clocks.....69c to $2.00
Ivory Clocks.....98c to $4.69
Kewpie Clocks.....79c and 98c
Leonard Watches.....98c to $2.25
Bedside Tables.....$3.98 to $6.50
Silk Air Cushions.....$2.50 to $4.25
Bed Back Rests.....$2.75 to $3.25

FURS
The most acceptable gift for men or women
Revillon Frères
New Address
Fifth Ave. at 53d St.
New York

FISCAL SUPERVISOR USEFUL IN POLITICS

Charities' Aid Secretary Says Office Is Valuable One to the "Organization."

3,000 EMPLOYES ON LIST

Investigation of State Charities Shows Overlapping of Authority and Responsibilities.

E. A. Moree, Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who is attending the Whitman investigation into State charities before Special Commissioner Strong, said yesterday that his association believed that there should be a less complex system of administering the State charity institutions.

"Delays and harassing inspections that accomplish nothing but confusion; inefficiency due to cumbersome machinery; commissions made up of ex-officio members, placing additional responsibilities on State officials and a general overlapping of authority and responsibilities have already been revealed by Commissioner Strong," said Mr. Moree. "It is a board here and a commission there, a supervisor in one place and inspections, balances and counterbalances that greatly hamper the efficiency of institutions, and they fail to accomplish the purposes for which they were created.

"It is intended to make the investigation as constructive as possible. It may well be hoped that construction will take place only after a thorough and well considered destruction of certain of the commissions that now encumber the State's institutional system.

"Enlightening examples of the facts already brought out by Commissioner Strong are found in his inquiry into the workings of the Building Improvement Commission and the Sites, Grounds and Buildings Commission."

"The latter was created, at the urging of Governor Sulzer, to make a place for a former deputy fiscal supervisor. It was empowered to select a site for a reformatory for male misdemeanants. This institution had been urged for fifteen years, and the Legislature in 1913 appropriated to the newly created commission $80,000, for the site and the expenses of the commission. Senator James J. Frawley, who was a member of the commission ex officio, declared at one of its few meetings that the commission was a silly piece of legislation. For several months all the commission did was to locate several minor buildings for institutions, including horse barns, dairies, and henhouses. After inspecting thirty-three sites for the much-needed reformatory, the commission solemnly reported to the Legislature:

"'After due deliberation it was therefore agreed to locate north or south of the line between Albany and Syracuse.'

"This so-called Building Improvement Commission," continued Mr. Moree, "consists of the Governor, the President of the State Board of Charities, and the Fiscal Supervisor, a majority of whom are required to approve every plan for improvement, alteration, or repair of structures for the twenty-one State charitable institutions. These important officers have to pass upon plans and contracts, from the building of an institution to an $8 job. It must also approve plans for electric light poles and the proper location for a new veranda on the house of a Superintendent.'"

He told how Governor Whitman convened the commission for the first time in six months, and a quorum could only be obtained by the one Commissioner present noting the presence of other members "over the telephone." At the next meeting one member transacted all the business, another member later on supporting the action taken at the "meeting." Mr. Moree continued:

"The potentialities of the office of the Fiscal Supervisor as a political asset were also brought out by Commissioner Strong. This office was created by Governor Odell. As one of the witnesses said, it was generally understood that the Fiscal Supervisor's knowledge of and relations with the 3,000 employes in the State charitable institutions would prove valuable in building up the finances of the 'organization.'

"It was for this reason that Dr. Robert W. Hill, Secretary of the Salaries Classification Commission, opposed in 1913 the plan of putting the Fiscal Supervisor on the Salary Commission. This commission fixes the rates paid and classifies institutional employes. The fact that the Fiscal Supervisor maintains in his office a roster of all employes in his office made it unwise, in the opinion of Dr. Hill, to give him authority over salaries, as that would make it relatively easy to penalize employes who failed to contribute to the organization.'

"Nevertheless, the bill making him a member of the commission was introduced at the request of Charles S. Weisz, one of the ardent supporters of Governor Sulzer in the early days of his administration. It was signed by Governor Sulzer."

CHICAGO OPENS WAR ON CORRUPT POLICE

Mayor Asserts Some Policemen Have Been Slain, Apparently by Department Plotters.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The first move to clear Chicago of crime and purge the Police Department, pronounced last week by Mayor William Hale Thompson to be "rotten and honeycombed with grafters in collusion with crooks," was taken tonight by Chief of Police Charles Healey, who sent out a stringent order, warning commanding officers that charges would be filed with the Civil Service Commission against any Captain whose district showed an increase in crime without a corresponding increase in arrests.

The Mayor, in a statement made after a conference with Chief Healey, the Assistant Chief of Police and the President of the Civil Service Commission, said that he and the other conferees were convinced there was collusion between members of the Police Department and criminals. He asserted that murders of policemen had been numerous, and that some of these officers apparently had been victims of plots within the department.

WILL ASK DISMISSAL OF NEW HAVEN CASE

Defense to Contend That the Government Has Failed to Prove Charges.

BRIEFS ALREADY ON FILE

Individual Directors on Trial Are Also to Ask That They Personally Be Released.

Now that the Government has rested its case in the prosecution of eleven of the ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, it is expected that the defense will begin by arguing at length its motion to dismiss. During the long drawn-out course of the trial they have filed with Judge Hunt, from time to time, a number of special briefs on points they wanted considered, some of which, it is said, show the work of Edward D. Robbins, one of the defendants.

The motion that will be presented today raises so many legal and technical points that it has assumed formidable size, and it is expected that the main argument upon it will be made for all the defendants by Thomas D. Thacher. When he has concluded the general statement of objections to the indictment from the point of view of all the defendants, it is understood that special pleas affecting individual defendants will be put in by their own special counsel, in the hope that if the court sustains the Government and refuses to dismiss the whole case, it will feel that some of the defendants at least had so little active connection with the New Haven and its policy that they should be discharged though the prosecution of others went on.

R. L. Batts of counsel for the Government was careful to get it into the evidence that C. S. Mellen kept the Board of Directors informed of his actions, so that the Government could argue a technical proof of the complicity of all the defendants in the alleged conspiracy. The names of some of the defendant Directors have hardly been mentioned, except as being present at board meetings.

The names of Lewis Cass Ledyard, William Rockefeller, and Mr. Robbins, for example, have been mentioned as having been in close touch with Mr. Mellen, but the names of directors who came from New Haven, such as Robert Taft and Frederick F. Brewster, have not been mentioned to any extent in connection with affairs of the road, about which there has been testimony. C. M. Pratt came into the directorate after the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, and was said never to have been very active as a member of the board.

Mr. Thacher, however, intends to show, if he can, that the Government has not proved a definite conspiracy or the "meeting of minds" that is essential to the charge. The facts established by the Government no one disputes, but the defense denies absolutely any criminal intent.

Moreover the Court will be asked to rule finally as to the admission of a great deal of evidence which Mr. Batts has offered. It was acknowledged by the Government that this evidence did not apply to the present defendants in many cases, but it was contended that it showed the existence of a definite conspiracy, and was consequently admissible as collateral proof.

Don't Bother Shopping
Just order a barrel of 10 doz. bottles of good old
Evans Ale or Stout
Brimful of good health, good cheer and good fellowship.
YOUR GROCER OR DEALER.

Gorham Christmas Gifts
that a Woman may give to a Man

They don't deserve it Madam, but this is a charitable season!

Women are in no need of advice as to what constitutes a sensible gift—it is man who oftenest offends, with his limited knowledge of selections and shopping.

But there is one feature of Gorham's which no woman should overlook, and that is the opportunity it offers for solving a variety of gift problems at a single visit.

Instead of shopping at one store for leather goods, shopping at another for goldware, and trailing to another for silverware, come to Gorham's which is headquarters for all three.

A single visit to the Gorham store will suffice to express love for a husband, affection for a daughter, and due homeopathic regard for relatives.

Gorham gifts are numbered by the thousands, and they are particularly rich in those inexpensive gifts which convey a degree of affection out of all proportion to the cost!

Astonishments in Silver Originalities in Gold
Novelties in Leather Goods

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE and 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

Founded 1827 Arnold, Constable & Co. Founded 1827
5th Avenue at 40th Street
Today and Continuing Till Christmas

A Specially Prepared and Most Attractive
Our Own Stock Greatly Reduced
XMAS GIFT SALE OF
Savings 10 to 25%
Real Laces, Neckwear and Real Lace Handkerchiefs

So very rare a collection, amounting to about $35,000.00 at these remarkable reductions should be of particular interest to the lover, connoisseur and collector or real laces.

Real Laces

Group I—Real Venise, Honiton, Applique and Point Flandres. Now in stock at $25.00 to $115.00 yard — Xmas Sale Price 25% Discount

Group II—Real Venise, Duchesse, Honiton and Bruge. Now in stock at $10.00 to $22.50 yard — Xmas Sale Price 15% Discount

Group III—Real Venise, Duchesse, Applique, Cluny, Boheme and Princesse. Now in stock at prices to $9.75 yard — Xmas Sale Price 10% Discount

Real Lace Handkerchiefs

Group I—Duchesse, Venise, Point and Duchesse combined. Now in stock at $25.00 to $85.00 each — Xmas Sale Price 25% Discount

Group II—Point, Duchesse and Carrick-ma-Cross. Now in stock at $10.00 to $22.50 each — Xmas Sale Price 15% Discount

Group III — Real Valenciennes, Duchesse, Point and Duchesse combined. Now in stock at prices up to $9.75 each — Xmas Sale Price 15% Discount

Real Lace Neckwear

Group I—Scarfs, barbes, fichus and collars of various real laces. Now in stock priced from $85.00 to $750.00 each — Xmas Sale Price 25% Discount

Group II—Collars, fichus and barbes of various real laces. Now in stock at $10.00 to $21.50 each — Xmas Sale Price 15% Discount

Group III—Collars and barbes of Duchesse, Rose Point, Applique and Point Venise. Now in stock from $1.75 to $4.50 each — Xmas Sale Price 10% Discount

DE PINNA
FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.

An Occasion That Calls for Reductions

In January the De Pinna establishment, located for thirty years in Fifth avenue at Thirty-sixth street, removes to its new building at Fiftieth street and Fifth avenue.

The entire De Pinna winter stock of ready-to-wear outer apparel for boys, young men, girls and misses is to be disposed of in the meantime.

To accomplish this without delay, this whole winter stock will be placed on sale, beginning today, at price concessions greater than were ever before offered on regular De Pinna merchandise.

It is an opportunity that comes once in thirty years.

As none of these goods will be reserved your early selection is advisable.

Young Men's Clothing

Sack and Norfolk Winter Suits, imported cassimere and unfinished worsteds, sizes 32 to 40; formerly up to $42. *Sale Prices*, $17.50 and $24.50

Standard blue Serge and unfinished worsted Winter Suits, sizes 32 to 40; formerly up to $28. *Sale Price*, $17.50

Full Dress Suits—coat and trousers—imported black unfinished worsted, sizes 32 to 40; formerly up to $50. *Sale Price*, $38

Overcoats, dress and slipon models, blue and Oxford cheviot and rough, serviceable coatings, sizes 33 to 40; formerly up to $30. *Sale Price*, $18

Mackinaws, 34 to 40; formerly $12. *Sale Price*, $7.50

Boys' and Young Men's Haberdashery

Boys' Blouses, woven madras, 8 to 13; formerly $1.50. *Sale Price*, 95c

Fancy Striped Silk Blouses, 8 to 13; formerly $5. *Sale Price*, $2.95

Boys' and Young Men's Shirts, woven madras, 12 to 15; formerly $1.50. *Sale Price*, 95c

Young Men's and Boys' Sweaters, lightweight Angora and Shaker knit; formerly up to $6. *Sale Price*, $3.75

Boys' Clothing

Norfolk Suits of imported homespuns, cheviots and mixtures, 8 to 15 years, formerly up to $18. *Sale Price*, $10.50

Regulation Sailor and Crawler Suits of English serge—incomplete sizes; formerly $13. *Sale Price*, $8.50

Coats and Reefers, imported cheviots and mixtures, 3 to 7 years; formerly up to $16. *Sale Price*, $7.50

Overcoats of imported cheviots, mixtures and kerseys, 9 to 15 years; formerly up to $25. *Sale Price*, $13.50

Riding Suits, wool gabardine and imported homespuns, 9 to 15 years; formerly up to $25. *Sale Price*, $18

For Misses

Misses' Coats, wool velours, imported mixtures and plaids, 14 to 18 years; formerly up to $58. *Sale Prices.* $16.50 and $27.50

Tailored Dresses of imported serge and wool gabardine, including De Pinna regulation Sailors, 14 to 18 years; formerly up to $40. *Sale Prices.* $12.50 and $19.50

Skirts, navy cheviot, imported plaids, checks and mixtures, 14 to 18 years; formerly up to $15. *Sale Price*, $8.50

Sweaters, Shaker-knit, Shetland and Angora, 34 to 40; formerly up to $12. *Sale Price*, $3.75

Girls' and Misses' Hats

Misses' Cloth Hats, imported tweeds and checks, Roman silk bands; formerly up to $6.50. *Sale Price*, $3.75

Girls' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, balance of this season's stock; formerly up to $25. *Sale Price*, $3.75

For Girls

Suits of imported mixtures, gabardines and homespuns, 10 to 14 years; formerly up to $32. *Sale Price*, $14.50

Suits of imported corduroy and broadcloth—two and three-piece models, including model suits from the custom department—10 to 14 years; formerly up to $58. *Sale Prices.* $12.50 and $19.50

Girls' Riding Habits, cross-saddle model—coat and breeches of imported mixtures, 10 to 14; formerly $32. *Sale Price*, $24

Girls' Skirts, imported wool plaids, checks and navy English serge, 10 to 14; formerly $12. *Sale Price*, $7.50

"Anniped" Shoes

Children's and Girls' high button shoes, black or tan, sizes 8 to 10½; formerly $3.50. *Sale Price*, $1.75

Sizes 11 to 2; formerly $4. *Sale Price*, $2.50

Children's and Girls' tan Russia calf, button or lace, 9 to 10½; formerly $4. *Sale Price*, $2.50

Sizes 11 to 2; formerly $5. *Sale Price*, $2.95

Boys' and Young Men's tan and black Russia calf lace shoes, 1 to 5½; formerly up to $4. *Sale Price*, $2.95

Sizes 6 to 9; formerly up to $5. *Sale Price*, $3.50

Owing to Reductions No Goods in This Sale Sent on Approval or Credited.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People.

Surety Bonds for Bank Officers

On December 9, Comptroller of the Currency Williams issued a statement in which, drawing a lesson from the failure of a national bank in North Dakota, he said:

"This is an argument in favor of requiring the active officers of national banks to furnish surety bonds . . ."

American Surety Company of New York is prepared to give greatest effect to the recommendation of the Comptroller by furnishing Fidelity Bonds backed by ample financial ability and by a nation-wide reputation for prompt payment of just claims.

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of New York
Capital and Surplus over $5,000,000.
HOME OFFICE:
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Branch Offices and Agencies Everywhere.
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Fine China and Glass
For Holiday Gifts
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was not tied up by the storm.

While horses and other methods of transportation were hopelessly tied up by the sudden heavy fall of snow—Federal Trucks went right ahead delivering and hauling merchandise for their owners.

Federals have the strength, power and reliability to pull through—and that's what you need Winter or Summer.

Let us tell you the experience of these owners.

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Let us confer with you.
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FLAT ROLL **DESKS**
Office Furniture
in great variety of style and price

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SERVICE PROBLEMS READY FOR STRAUS

If New Chairman Takes His Seat Today He Will Find a Crowded Calendar.

THREE N. Y. CENTRAL CASES

Others Concern the Bush Terminal, the New York Dock Co., and Third Tracking Fulton St.

Oscar S. Straus, the new Chairman of the Public Service Commission, is expected to qualify today, and if he does so in time to take his seat before the calendar of pending cases is called, he will find eleven problems awaiting him for his opinion. Three of them affect the New York Central, two of which deal with the proportion of the cost that the city must bear in relation to the construction of a bridge over the New York Central tracks at East 166th Street and Exterior Street. The third concerns the delay caused to Belt Line street cars, especially between Thirtieth and Canal Streets, through the operation of the New York Central freight cars along the streets.

Then the commission has been trying to regulate the steam locomotives of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company in Brooklyn, and the company is asking time to improve the air brakes on its cars and to provide wheelguards, while the Jay Street Connecting Railroad has two applications concerning its right to operate trains in John Street and other Brooklyn streets.

Among the other matters to be taken up is the consideration of whether the lines of the Third Avenue system and the New York & Queens County Railway Company can be construed, within the meaning of the law, as providing a through route, so that transfers must be given from one set of cars to the other. The Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue, is also asking the commission to reconsider the order made on April 28, 1914, denying the company the right to issue $2,800,000 bonds.

These questions will come before the commission at the formal hearing this morning, but there are other important questions awaiting speedy decision. A conference is to be held this afternoon between the commission and some of the municipal authorities with reference to the arrangements with the New York Dock Company. This concern wrote last week to the commission to demand that the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, the contractors for the East River tunnels, remove immediately their yard from the dock company's property at the foot of Clark Street, Brooklyn, and restore the land to its former condition.

This demand was the result of the failure of the arrangement concerning the easements under the dock company's property, needed for the new tunnels, and the disposition of certain land at the foot of Clark, Montague, and Joralemon Streets, which the commission has approved but the Sinking Fund Commission was not prepared to accept without further examination. The dock company was induced to grant the contractor delay until Tuesday, so as to give time for the commission to confer with the city authorities, but the matter is an urgent one.

Then, on Tuesday the question of the third tracking of the western end of Fulton Street will come up again. The hearing held last Tuesday was adjourned for a week, especially because it was hoped that Mr. Straus would then have taken office. He will be confronted with the demand on the one hand of the Committee of One Hundred for delay in order that it may have time to work out its plan for building by assessment, and on the other by the desire of the B. R. T. to conclude in the face of a rising market its contracts for steel as quickly as possible.

FIVE CONCERTS IN DAY.

McCormack at Hippodrome, People's Symphony, and Others.

Five large audiences heard concerts yesterday in the public halls and theatres, and a subscription concert of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton completed the number of the day's musical activities.

At the Hippodrome in the afternoon John McCormack gave a recital for the benefit of the building fund of the Knights of Columbus, and the house contained one of the largest audiences in its history, stage, and even orchestra pit being used to seat all the persons they could accommodate. It was said the receipts for the fund would amount to about $11,000, as the house and the artist's service were donated.

The concert was late in starting, and when the audience began to get restive it was explained from the stage that the singer had contracted a throat ailment in the morning, that the doctors had been working over him, and he would be on the stage in a few minutes. The entrance of Cardinal Farley took the attention of the audience, and almost immediately afterward Mr. McCormack appeared, about half an hour behind the advertised starting time.

Mr. McCormack sang "Ah! Moon of My Delight," from Liza Lehmann's "In a Persian Garden"; songs by Schumann, Schubert, Sjögren, and Tschaikowsky; four Irish melodies, and songs by Edwin Schneider, his accompanist; by Dix, and by Fritz Kreisler, the latter listening from a box he occupied during the recital. Mr. McCormack did not seem to be handicapped by his throat trouble, for he sang in his usual style and added several encores. Donald McBeath, violinist, played three groups of solos.

There was another large audience at the People's Symphony concert at Carnegie Hall in the afternoon to hear a Wagner program played by F. X. Arens and the orchestra, with Kathleen Howard, contralto, and Albert Gruenfeld, violinist, as soloists. Miss Howard sang Waltraute's Narrative from "Götterdämmerung" and Adriano's air from "Rienzi." The singer is known here from appearances with the Century Opera Company. Her voice was in good condition yesterday, and, especially in the lower ranges, sounded full and powerful, while dramatic coloring was not lacking in her singing. Mr. Gruenfeld played the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" in the arrangement for solo violin and orchestra made by Wilhelmj. The orchestral numbers were the overtures to "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," and "The Flying Dutchman" and "Träume."

The Symphony Society of New York gave a concert in Aeolian Hall in the afternoon before an audience as large as the auditorium would hold, at which the program was a repetition of last Friday afternoon's. Walter Damrosch's incidental music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," which he composed for Margaret Anglin's production of the play in California last Summer, was the feature of the program, which included in addition Lalo's Concerto in D minor for 'cello, with Pablo Casals as soloist, and Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony in B minor.

Yvette Guilbert gave another of her recitals of old French chansons at the Lyceum Theatre last night, assisted by the Trio de Lutece. This concert was to have been the last of her present engagement, but it was announced last night at the theatre that six more Sunday evening recitals had been arranged for.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the soloists were Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist; Marie Rappold, soprano, and Johannes Sembach, tenor. Miss Harrison played Saint-Säens's Concerto in A minor and a group of smaller pieces. Mme. Rappold sang "Ave Maria," by Bach-Gounod, and a group of songs, while Mr. Sembach's numbers were the Prize Song, from "Die Meistersinger," and "Oh, Paradiso," from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." The orchestra, under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer, played the "Oberon" Overture, Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.

FUN FOR GERRY CHILDREN.

141 Youngsters Will Have Glad Christmas in the Society's Rooms.

The 141 children who are staying at the Gerry Society's rooms, 297 Fourth Avenue, were made happy yesterday by the announcement of all the good things that Santa Claus is going to present them with at the Christmas party which is to take place next Thursday night. Many of the children are staying there on account of the ill-treatment they have received at the hands of their parents, and this will be the first real Christmas celebration they have ever had.

During the past week the little ones have been busy writing to all their friends, inviting them to the party. A letter was sent to President Wilson, who replied, regretting that he could not attend. Miss Eleanor Painter, from the "Princess Pat" company, will sing old-fashioned songs. There will also be a magician, a Punch and Judy show, and other features.

The arrangements for the festival are in charge of the Auxiliary Committee of the Gerry Society, including Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Mortimer J. Schiff, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Miss Mary K. Choate, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry.

Dinner for Winning Democrats.

The National Democratic Club will give a dinner tomorrow night to the Democratic officials-elect of New York County at the club house, 617 Fifth Avenue. President Riehle will preside. The guests will be the four newly-elected Democratic Supreme Court Justices, Samuel Greenbaum, Clarence J. Shearn, Francis B. Delehanty, John M. Tierney; Lorenz Zeller, Justice-elect of the City Court of New York; District Attorney-elect Edward Swann, and Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Morning After Overindulgence.

During the holidays, most everybody overindulges in some way. Some eat too much, others drink too much, smoke too much, dance too much or stay up too late. That morning-after headache, tired feeling and sickness of stomach may be more quickly relieved by a Zoolak diet, than by any other harmless method.

The first thing after waking, drink a split of Zoolak—diluted with charged or plain water. Each half hour thereafter drink another split, straight or diluted, until three more bottles have been drunk. The food value of four splits of Zoolak is equal to two mutton chops, while the lactic acid contained will start again the natural flow of the gastric juices. It soothes the nerves.

The soundness of this advice is vouched for by several celebrated New York Nerve Specialists. Write for free literature containing their names and views, together with other valuable information. Dr Dadirrian's Sons Co., 73 Lexington Ave., New York.

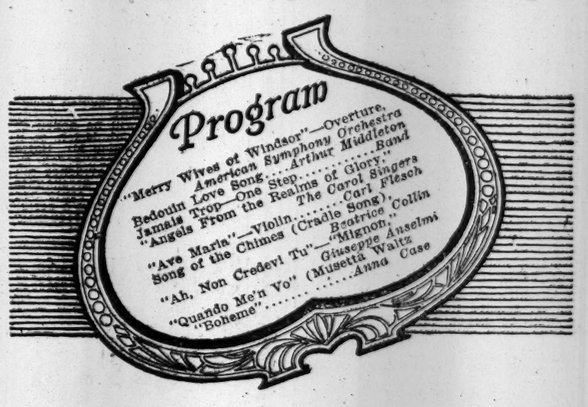
Tobey-Made Furniture
The Elegant Christmas Gift
Any article will be held, if desired, and delivery made on a specified date.
The Tobey Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

Christmas Number of
VOGUE
First aid to the Christmas Shopper—a Directory of 1500 gifts of distinction.
Also in this number the
PARIS FASHION FÊTE
IF you missed the Paris Fashion Fete recently held at the Ritz-Carlton, here is an opportunity to review the models at your leisure. This number presents a unique souvenir of the Fete. The only complete representation of the models designed by the leading couturiers of Paris for their First Official Exhibition in this country.
NOW ON SALE
AT ALL NEWSDEALERS

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We Offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5½%	on two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling, value	5,000
20,000 at 5%	on new five-story and basement ten-family apartment house, fully rented, value	31,000
33,000 at 5½%	on new six-story and basement twenty-four-family apartment house, value	50,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.
New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.
'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt. 7100 Main.

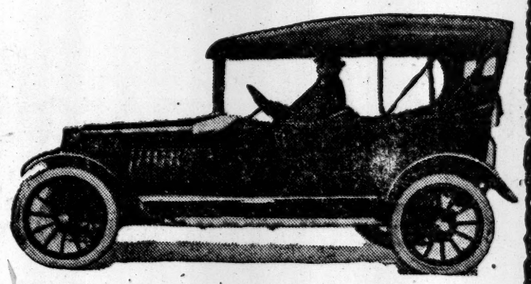
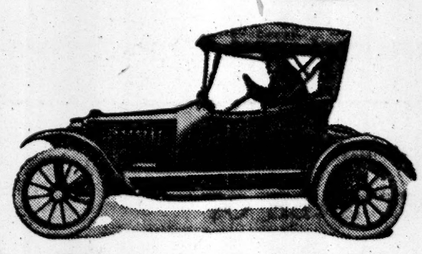
Tonight: Christmas Concert
And Every Evening Until Christmas
Come to this evening's concert of the special series of *Edison's Re-Creation Concerts* being given at the Edison Shop each evening until Christmas, from 7:00 until 9:00 p. m.
A special selection of popular Christmas carols on the special program this evening. Also the re-created art of these world-famous musicians: Anna Case, Metropolitan opera soprano; Anselmi, Italy's favorite tenor; Carl Flesch, leading concert violinist and others. Come to this special concert this evening.

Program
"Merry Wives of Windsor"—Overture, American Symphony Orchestra
Bedouin Love Song.....Arthur Middleton
Jamais Troy—One Step.....Band
"Angels From the Realms of Glory," The Carol Singers
"Ave Maria"—Violin.....Carl Flesch
Song of the Chimes (Cradle Song)—Beatrice Collin
"Ah, Non Credevi Tu"—"Mignon," Giuseppe Anselmi
"Quando Me'n Vo" (Musetta Waltz "Boheme".....Anna Case
Our Special Christmas Offer
on the
New Edison Diamond Disc

You can now have Edison's new musical instrument—the only one which re-creates music—on this special Christmas offer; a small payment down secures your choice of both instrument and records—then nothing to pay until February next year. Small monthly payments as arranged thereafter. Investigate this offer.
But even if you do not intend to purchase, hear Edison's new re-created music at the special concert this evening.

No Needles to Change
Unbreakable Records
Open Evenings Until Christmas
The Edison Shop
The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Prop's
473 Fifth Ave., (Between 40th and 41st Sts.) New York

Founded 1838
Fabrics, patterns, models of refined style and thorough tailoring are characteristic features in the immense variety of men's sack suits we have
Reduced to $25
From $38, $35, $32, $30 & $28.
A broad selection of medium and dark mixtures in fine tweeds, cheviots and worsteds.
BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

1915 1935
Substantial Gifts Will Make This Christmas Last For Years
Let Us Help You with Our Liberal Credit Terms
The Bookcase shown in the picture above is a 1915 Xmas present which will be a treasured possession 20 years from now—just as it is to-day—something which because of its intrinsic worth and tender associations will have an ever increasing value in the eyes of all the family.
There is nothing better than a piece of furniture, a rug, or in fact, any article for the home. When you give your loved ones furniture, you make a double purpose gift—a gift which will delight the person for whom it is intended and which will also add to the attractiveness of the home.
We make it easy for you to select home things for Christmas through our liberal credit terms. There is no red tape to opening an account and we give you a long time to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small that you will never miss the money.
Why don't *you* make *this* Christmas last for years? Our big stocks, the high quality of our goods and our low, plainly marked prices are sure to please—and remember your credit is good.
Open Evenings Until Christmas
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Ave. at 121st Street

MUTUAL COUPON AUTO WINNERS
G. L. Miller, 9 St. Charles Pl., B'klyn, redeemed 351,320 Mutual Coupons between Sept. 15th and Dec. 15th.
HE WON A $785 SAXON SIX


B. Payne, 47 Broad Street, redeemed 198,575 Mutual Coupons between Sept. 15th and Dec. 15th.
HE WON A $395 SAXON ROADSTER
THE Auto Contest is over. Messrs. Miller & Payne are congratulating themselves on their prizes. We're sorry everyone couldn't win an auto, but we know that nobody is dissatisfied, for *every* contestant got valuable Mutual Premiums for his coupons.
MUTUAL COUPONS
Get You Better Premiums for Less Coupons
It takes less time to save enough Mutual Coupons for the premium you want—you save time by saving Mutuals.
Mutuals are given by 800 N. Y. Merchants, including the 46 Schulte Cigar Stores
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$1.25 net.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ONLY FIVE DAYS LEFT TO GIVE TO NEEDIEST

There Are Still 59 of the 100 Cases for Which Full Relief Is Unprovided.

APPEAL IS NOW URGENT

Woman Charity Worker Tells How the City's "Social Conscience" Has Been Awakened.

In these last days before Christmas, when the final preparations for the happy holiday are being hastily completed and the time for preparations is getting shorter and shorter, there is still a great deal to be done for the 100 neediest cases among the poor—the 100 cases selected by four great charity organizations as making the most powerful appeal to what one relief worker calls "the social conscience of New York."

Just a week ago yesterday THE NEW YORK TIMES published descriptions in detail of the distress and bitter want and dreariness that made these 100 cases a public responsibility. With these published descriptions, which were as vivid as Dickens's word pictures of human misery and yet sober fact, instead of fancy or fiction, was incorporated an appeal to those more blessed—to those fortunate ones to whom want and biting hunger and cold, creeping in through rags, were only abstract ideas.

The so-called "appeal" in THE TIMES was more than an appeal. It was in reality the announcement of a golden opportunity, for how could one spend money with keener delight than in relieving these saddest of all the sad cases among the city's whole "submerged tenth"? And many persons, warmhearted persons, quick to see a point, have realized what a chance they had and have reveled in the Christmas fun of giving to this beautiful relief work. So, at the close of one week, the situation is:

What Has Been Done So Far.

Forty-one of the 100 cases relieved in full, 59 relieved only in part, and some only in very small part, so that they are still pulling mighty hard on the public's heartstrings and still uttering their inarticulate cry to the waking "social conscience of New York." These must be fully cared for before Christmas dawns, else there will be pangs of regret to disturb not only that "social conscience of the city," but also the individual and personal consciences of men and women who could have spared the money, but who didn't give.

The total contributions up to last night were $16,702.83, and this week, when the busy, prosperous city is already gilded by the coming of Christmas, every mail should be heavily freighted with gifts.

There was Case 31—a Polish family in direst need. Their home, if home it could be called, was in a damp, squalid basement, where sunshine could never find its way, and where the clammy walls exuded disease. A portion of the money contributed for that family has already been expended in removing them to warm, dry quarters, where the sun does shine in at the windows. And in the lives of that family is another light, brighter than any sunbeam that ever was; it is the light of hope and gratitude, set burning by those whose gifts made it possible for the sunbeams to enter the windows.

Givers to Know How Money Was Used

What a message of joy to the givers in that case was the news of the move from the dismal, damp, unhealthy basement to the new home. But those are not the only ones whose hearts are to be gladdened by similar messages. Every one who gives to the 100 neediest cases is to be told just how his or her contribution was used, what wretchedness was ended, what comforts given, what hearts made glad, and how.

"We believe that every contributor deserves to know just what is accomplished with his contribution," said Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, "though at this busy time it is impossible to write at once to the hundreds who are subscribing so liberally to THE NEW YORK TIMES Fund for the 100 neediest cases. In course of time, however, every contributor will know all about the particular families which benefit on Christmas Day and thereafter by his or her kindness."

Miss J. C. Colcord, Superintendent of District Work for the Charity Organization Society, was the one who used the expression "social conscience." She said:

"The appeal of THE NEW YORK TIMES for the needy families is reaching the hearts of many people, and is broadening the general interest in the poor and their difficulties. It has quickened the social conscience of the people. It is pleasant to note that many who make the largest gifts specify no particular family, but request that the money be used for those who have received least. It is a striking illustration of the general interest in relieving want and misery, aside from the sympathy created by particular cases."

Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, said in a letter received yesterday:

"It is, perhaps, too well known to call for special remark that the population of Brooklyn is growing very rapidly and consists largely of wage earners and contains a small number of families of large wealth. Its proverty and its welfare needs outrun its accumulation of wealth. The recognition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the city-wide claims of Brooklyn families is no inconsiderable contribution in itself."

Some Unrelieved Cases.

One of the saddest cases which the Brooklyn Bureau is anxious to see cared for is 31. The father was killed in an accident. His widow is now very ill and the eldest daughter is blind and tubercular. The family is penniless. Only $79 is wanted to complete the fund of $200 for their Winter relief.

For Case 81, in charge of the same society, only $12 has been contributed of the $100 urgently needed. The father died two years ago leaving a wife and five children, one epileptic and an other suffering from heart trouble. The $600, which the father left to keep his loved ones from destitution, was stolen. The Brooklyn Bureau has recently been providing medical attention for the family.

Since the publication of the neediest cases, Mrs. P., Case 93, has been seriously ill. She did not ask for money, but requested employment at home in any kind of penmanship work, as she was an excellent writer. She thought she could earn a small weekly amount, enough to care for herself and baby. Her needs are now more urgent.

Mrs. W., who was left destitute at her husband's death, needs additional funds to keep a home for her little daughter and her foster son, eight-year-old Paul. Paul was an abandoned baby, whom she found in the street, and, although the family has always been poor, the waif has been tenderly cared for as one of the family. The good woman who saved that little waif, hard as that was for her at best, is now ill and in great want. It will sadden her whole life if Paul has to go to an institution, because she cannot care for him now. Hers is Case 93.

All contributions should be sent to the societies in direct charge of the relief work. They are: The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, all at 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

RESCUE WOMAN FROM RIVER.

Silent When Doctors Question Her, She Is Sent to Bellevue.

An unidentified gray-haired woman, about 60 years old and wearing black clothes, was taken out of the East River at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at Pier 27, foot of Cherry Street, and sent in an ambulance to the Volunteer Hospital. Dr. L. J. Grant tried to get the woman to speak, but, although her eyes were open and her physical condition was good, she did not utter a word.

At 1 o'clock the woman began to cry and mutter to herself unintelligibly. She was then sent to Bellevue. Dr. Grant said he thought she was either an Italian or a Greek.

At a late hour last night the surgeon at Bellevue said the woman's condition was good, but she had not spoken a word. There were no letters or papers in her clothing to identify her, it was said.

She is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, and has a dark complexion.

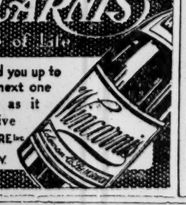
Get over that cold with the sure help of

WINGARNS

The Wine of Life

and let it build you up to resist the next one

As delicious as it is effective



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Buildings, like men, have their little cycles of popularity and then drop back into obscurity before newer favorites; but the Equitable is different. The prestige of its size and location, and its exploitation coeval with a new epoch of prosperity, will make it the building of buildings for many years to come.

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

"EASY MONEY"

There is really no such thing as "Easy Money," for by a peculiar trick of circumstance that which is easy to acquire is difficult to hold.

The fee we collect on a building operation is about the hardest-earned money ever paid, for it represents the intensest kind of effort, in which every nerve and sinew of our organization is strained to the utmost, that all the hopes and ambitions of the Owner might be realized in the finished structure.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

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Attractive Presents Can be Made of Any or All of the Following

Centemeri Gloves

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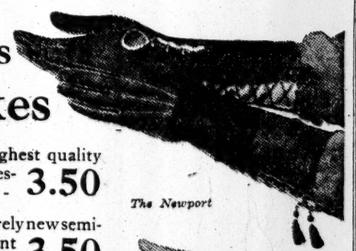
Christmas Gift Boxes

Mousquetaire

Mousquetaire Glace—highest quality kid, elbow length—the necessary style for evening wear - 3.50



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"The Newport"—an entirely new semi-mousquetaire, with tranchant effect—for dress occasions - 3.50

Bandalette

Novelty Bandalette—white or gun metal—tranchant effect in band and trimmings - - 2.25

The Alberta

"The Alberta"—a dainty glove for dress—comes in a dozen new colors - - - - 1.65

Isere

"The Isere"—(Pronounced E-zair) light-weight fine French kid in most modern colors - - - 1.50

The Seville

"The Seville"—especially good for women's sport wear or for use with tailored suits—heavy embroidery and strong contrasts - - 2.00

For Skating and Sports Use

"The Fielder" { Novelty kid—in white, black, navy, monsoon and covert. Arabian mocha—in covert, grey and sand. Washable cape—in buff, tan and oyster white. } 2.50

296 Fifth Ave., One Door Below 31st Street

Special Values at the Bargain Counter on the Second Floor

Hupmobile 5 Passenger Sedan

The mark of superior motor car service.

The Hupmobile in Central Park

You can get immediate delivery of your Hupmobile Sedan—Price $1365

A fact we are mighty glad to be able to announce. The Hupmobile factories have pushed up production to top-notch, and in addition have been very generous in assigning cars to this great territory. So, thanks to these two factors, we have caught up with orders already in and can promise immediate delivery of current orders for this beautiful Hupmobile model.

Especially designed for those who desire the comfort and convenience of a closed car but wish to drive themselves.

These Dealers Sell Hupmobiles

CONNECTICUT
Cos Cob, Palmer Bros.
Bridgeport, Fairfield Auto Co.
Hartford, Charter Oak Motor Car Company
Meriden, H. E. Rainaud
New Haven, J. J. Laverty Co.
Stamford, Machaley Auto Co.
Torrington, Torrington Garage
Waterbury, G. Lee Wooding
Winsted, D. W. Moore

NEW JERSEY
Newark, DeCozen Reiss
Elizabeth, Stanley L. Reed
Plainfield, Stryker Motor Car Company
Hohokus, Hohokus Garage
Hackensack, Barbarow & Byrne
Jersey City, Renner Sales Co.
Asbury Park, Harry Ingalls
Madison, I. R. Wilson & Co.
New Brunswick, Garside & Smith
Passaic, Brown's Sporting Goods Company
Trenton, Trenton Auto Sales Co.
Washington, Floyd Major

NEW YORK
Queens, W. L. & J. T. Callister
Yonkers, R. B. Hibbard, Inc.
Mt. Vernon, Schliecher's Garage
White Plains, E. S. Hesseis
Rockville Centre, Gardner Garage
Huntington, Roy Lindsay, Inc.
Brooklyn, Diugald Bros.
Bay Shore, Samuel Metcalf
Central Valley, Central Valley Garage
Kingston, William Kemble
Newburgh, Shubert & Deisseroth
Peconic, W. R. Wickham
Peekskill, Lawson Motor Car Co.
Port Jefferson, Price & De Wick
Poughkeepsie, Reed & Forman
Westhampton, Graphic Cycle & Auto Works

PENNSYLVANIA
Bangor, S. A. Teel
South Bathlehem, C. L. Hoch

HUPMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Wholesale Warehouse, 1764 B'WAY

The Aristocrat of Personally Driven Cars

Two-door type, with front seats divided; luxurious deep upholstery of blue-gray Bedford cord. Dome light in addition to regular lighting equipment. Double windshield. Silk curtains on automatic rollers; sashless windows. Hupmobile blue body panels, black chassis, black wheels with red striping.

Heavily insulated roof, an effective barrier to heat and cold alike. Windows, front and side, drop out of sight; rear windows fold up into roof, giving a wide-open car for Summer. And a half minute's time restores them in case of rain and wind. This is a *real* Sedan, in no way a makeshift, as are many of the so-called Sedans.

$1365 is its price—representing wonderful car value in luxury, comfort and power—a value that is comparable with your highest ideals of what a sedan should be. A cordial invitation to come and see the Hupmobile Sedan—and ride in it—is extended you. Any time you wish.

THE HUPMOBILE Free National Service System — the like of which you get with no other car — is so complete and means so much genuine satisfaction to the owner that you should learn all its details before you buy any car. Call and ask us about it.

1916 Hupmobile Prices

5-passenger Touring Car	$1085
7-passenger Touring Car	1225
2-passenger Roadster	1085
All-Year Touring Car	1185
All-Year Coupe	1165
5-passenger Sedan	1365
7-passenger Limousine	2365

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Wire wheels optional at small additional cost

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.

1690 Broadway, at 53d Street. Phone Circle 1616

"A CHRISTMAS MOVIE! This is the way your old friend Santa Claus looks at the finish on Christmas eve. A box of cigars for every fine fellow who smokes, a lighted candle to steer by and then good night for a year."

Imported Cigars
(Standard Brands from Havana)

Brands and Sizes	Box of 25	Box of 50
Corona, Belvidere	$4.00	—
Carolina, Media Regalia	4.00	—

Clear Havana Cigars
(From Tampa, Fla., Manufactured in Bond)

Brands and Sizes	Box of 25	Box of 50
Flor de Murias, Corona	$6.00	—
" " " Perfecto	4.00	—
" " " Perfeccionado	3.00	—
" " " Tulipane	2.50	$5.00
Havana-American, Perfecto Royal	3.00	—
" " Universal	2.50	5.00
" " Senator	2.00	4.00
Flor de Valdes, Perfeccionado	3.00	—
" " " Puritano Fina	—	5.00

Porto Rican Cigars
(Imported from Porto Rico)

Brands and Sizes	Box of 25	Box of 50
La Restina, Fancy Tales	$3.10	—
" Perfecto	2.50	—
Ricoro, Bismarck	3.00	—
" Exceptionale	2.50	$5.00
" Cabinet	2.08	4.15
" Invincible	1.75	3.50
" Panetela	1.50	3.00
" Saratoga	1.50	3.00
" Perfeccionado	(box of 13) 1.00	

Fine Domestic Cigars
(Mild Havana Filler)

Brands and Sizes	Box of 25	Box of 50
Orlando, Bismarck	$2.50	$5.00
" Media Perfecto	2.00	4.00
" Boston Londre	1.75	3.50
Magnifico, Key West Perfecto	2.50	—
" " " Delicado	2.13	4.25
" " " Savoy	—	3.75
Rayland, Perfecto Grand	2.50	—
" Creme de la Creme	2.50	5.00
" Media Regalia	2.00	4.00
Lorivanna, Royal Blunt	$2.50	$5.00
" Monopole	—	4.00
Spencer Arms, Invincible	2.50	—
" " New Perfecto	2.00	4.00

Mild Domestic Cigars
(Havana Blend)

Brands and Sizes	Box of 25	Box of 50
Palma de Cuba, Media Perfecto	$1.50	$3.00
" " " Bouquet	1.25	2.50
" " " Victoria	1.25	2.50
Benefactor, Invincible	1.50	3.00
" Perfecto	1.25	2.50
La Realidad, Monarch	1.50	—
Duke of Nassau, Invincible	1.25	2.50
General Braddock, Colonial	1.00	—
Grumbler	.75	1.50
Florencia, Victoria	(box of 12) .65	

EVERYTHING ELSE A SMOKER WANTS—Cigars and Cigarette Cases, Pipes of all kinds, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos in Holiday Packings, Etc., Etc.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

NOTICE

Regarding SPLITS

SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR CELESTINS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for catalogue SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE

Endorsed by Dentists.

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS UNITED

WE SELL SO NY

SOCONY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

THE SIGN OF A RELIABLE DEALER AND THE WORLD'S BEST GASOLINE

Gasologue No. 13

"Times are looking up."

"Yes? What makes you think so?"

"Oh, I see signs everywhere."

"Signs? What signs?"

"SOCONY signs. I can drive my car anywhere nowadays and be sure of getting reliable fuel wherever I go. All I have to do is to look for the little red, white and blue SOCONY sign. The dealer who displays it is bound to be reliable because he carries SOCONY Motor Gasoline—

"What kind of gasoline? So—"

"That's right—SO-KO-NY. That's the way to say it. SOCONY Gasoline is a clean, straight-distilled product, every drop like every other drop. It's got plenty of power on the hills, it's quick-starting in cold or wet weather, and it's always the same wherever you buy it. You can't go wrong if you buy your gas under the SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Principal Offices

New York Buffalo Albany Boston

THE Christmas spirit is not only a genial sentimental glow; it is a wish to do something for other people. Have you ever thought how much you can do by following this simple rule: Do your Christmas shopping early—and do it comfortably by using a

Fifth Avenue Bus

1,000 WOMEN TO AID WAR FUND FOR JEWS

1916 Relief Campaign Will Be Launched at Carnegie Hall Tomorrow Night.

NATION'S LEADERS TO HELP

Vice President Marshall, Mayor Mitchel, and U. S. Senators Among the Speakers.

The American Jewish Relief Committee will launch its campaign to raise funds in 1916 for the relief of war sufferers in Europe at a mass meeting tomorrow night at Carnegie Hall, at which Louis Marshall will preside. The committee distributed more than $1,500,000 in 1915 to needy Jews in Europe, especially in Poland.

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and Mayor Mitchel will be the principal speakers. Others will be Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Congressman Meyer London, Bishop David H. Greer, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, Dr. J. H. Finley, State Superintendent of Education; Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, Senator W. E. Borah, and the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

A feature of the great mass meeting will be the attendance in a body of 1,000 Jewish women of New York who were organized last week into a Woman of the Hour Committee. They have pledged themselves one hour a week for ten weeks to the 1916 relief campaign. Part of their work will consist of canvassing the city to enlist the co-operation of more than 20,000 Jews in New York who have been listed at the committee's headquarters, 174 Second Avenue. Mrs. Julius Beers is Chairman of the Woman's Committee, and among those assisting her are Miss Rosalie Nathan, Mrs. Alfred Blumenthal, Miss Dorothy Belais, Miss Mollie Strauss, the Misses Mabel and Doris Unterberg, Mrs. Arthur Meyer, Mrs. Julius Shack, Mrs. S. Neustadt, Miss Edna Lichenstein, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, and Miss S. E. Morgenstern.

The Relief Committee has received an indorsement of its campaign from Archbishop John Bonzano, Papal Delegate at Washington, in which he said:

"I wish to assure you of my adherence to your movement and to send you my best wishes for the success of the mass meeting which I hope will attain its end of arousing the attention of the public and particularly of spurring the Jews of this country to renewed giving on behalf of their suffering brethren. As your undertaking aims at the relief of suffering humanity it is worthy of the co-operation and assistance of all noble and generous hearts, regardless of race or creed."

An appeal issued by the committee quotes a report received by the State Department at Washington from United States Consul at Warsaw, Hernando de Soto:

"Of the total number of refugees, aggregating 100,000, who had fled to Warsaw before Aug. 5, the date of the occupation of the city, at least 80,000 have returned to their places of residence, on the left bank of the River Vistula. These people were, of course, assisted by the Jewish Relief Committee, which supplied them with funds for the journey and for their immediate needs during the first month or two, as in most instances they found their homes destroyed or uninhabitable. The President of the Jewish Relief Committee estimates that at least 1,000,000 rubles, ($515,000) will be required to alleviate the suffering of these unfortunate people. The funds of the committee are very low, the Winter is rapidly approaching and immediate assistance is most urgently needed."

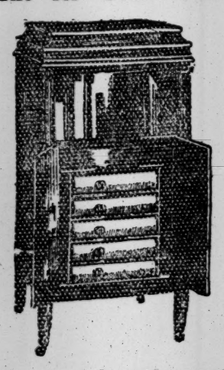
Among those who will act as Vice Presidents of the meeting are Jacob H. Schiff, I. N. Seligman, James Speyer, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, David Leventritt, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, N. Taylor Phillips, Justice M. W. Platzek, Samuel Sachs, Felix M. Warburg, Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, Joseph Barondess, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Samuel Dorf, the Rev. Joseph S. Silverman, the Rev. Bernard Drachman, Professor Israel Freidlander, ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogel, Julius Goldman, Dr. Paul Kaplan, Judge Samuel D. Levy, E. J. Nathan, Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Abraham Simon, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Joseph Marcus, Nathan S. Jonas, Judge Leon Sanders, and George Bernheim.

J.C. Uhrlaub's Country House Burns

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—The country house of John C. Uhrlaub, a New York importer, was destroyed by fire in Darien this forenoon. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. and Mrs. Uhrlaub, it is said, are in Japan. A caretaker and his family were in the house when the fire started. They and the firemen saved most of the furniture. The loss is $25,000.

$10.00 Will Enable You to Get This Beautiful Gift for Your Home.



Balance may be paid in small amounts to suit your convenience

You cannot make a gift to your family that will win greater appreciation or afford more enjoyment every day of the year than the

REGINAPHONE

"A talking machine and music box in one"

Beautiful in appearance, its tone is wonderfully pure and clear.

Simply by changing the records, you change it from a talking machine to a music box or vice versa, thus getting double the variety of entertainment afforded by ordinary machines. Plays all standard records in addition to the famous Regina discs.

FREE $10 worth of Regina discs given free if you purchase a Reginaphone this week.

The Regina Company
Makers of Regina Music Boxes—famous for 25 years.
47 W. 34th St. (2nd Floor Marbridge Bldg.)
New York City

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Gift Books

All books are gift books. Books are the best of all Christmas gifts, for they combine the most sentiment and pleasure with the smallest cost. And a good book never grows old. Its value grows with the years. Visit the SCRIBNER BOOK STORE this week.

Fifth Avenue at 48th St.

Gifts WORTH GIVING

DIAMONDS WATCHES

EVERY THING IN JEWELRY AMAZING ASSORTMENT EASY TO BUY

$25.00 $1.00 Weekly
$50.00 $1.00 Weekly
$100.00 $2.00 Weekly

CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT

206 W. 42d St.
3 DOORS FROM 7th AVE.
OPEN EVENINGS

CALL OR SEND FOR "PED" BOOK

Foot Troubles Vanish

When wearing shoes made to fit properly. Vogel's shoes are bench made, of solid leathers and in up-to-date styles unequalled in N. Y. City at $5 and $8.

Sold Nowhere Else.

E. Vogel, Inc.
64 NASSAU ST.
N. Y. CITY

Electric Iron

Electric Sewing Machine

"Little Servants in the House" for Christmas

Electric washing machines and vacuum cleaners, eliminating exhausting human labor; electric irons of all sizes; luminous radiators; heating pads—"the electric hot water bottle"; hot water heaters; curling irons; kitchen utility motors; waffle irons—producing very superior waffles; toasters, coffee percolators, and egg boilers for the breakfast table; things for the afternoon tea table, and chafing dishes for delicious suppers after the play

Electrical Toys at 124 West 42nd Street

Electric Chafing Dish

Electric Vacuum Cleaner

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890	*124 W 42d St	Bryant 5263
126 Delancey St	Orchard 1960	*151 E 86th St	Lenox 7780
10 Irving Pl	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th St	Harlem 4020
		*362 E 149th St	Melrose 9900

*Open until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call Farragut 3000

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

To make your Xmas present complete you must be sure of careful handling and prompt delivery in perfect condition.

Adams Express Service

Offers to do all this and more.
You are given a receipt.
Your shipment is called for and delivered.
You are insured against loss or damage free up to $50.00.
And the cost adds but a trifle, as shown by this table, which measured by mileage is approximate.

Distances	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	lbs.
25 Miles	26	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	29	30	cts.
50 "	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	30	32	"
75 "	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	32	35	"
100 "	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	32	35	"
150 "	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	31	31	35	38	"
200 "	26	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	36	40	"
250 "	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	39	44	"
300 "	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	36	42	47	"

Adams Express Company
53 Broadway—New York
Write, Telephone or Call any office of the Adams Express Co.

King William IV. V·O·P Scotch Whisky

Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

PLAN TO ENJOIN UNION.

Arizona Copper Company Appeals to Federal Court.

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 18.—A citation was issued today by Judge Sawtelle of the United States District Court directing officials of the Western Federation of Miners to appear before him on Dec. 24 to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from interfering with work on 130 claims of the Detroit Copper Company in the Clifton, Ariz., mining district, where there have been labor troubles for some months.

Miss Booth Talks on Prisons.

Miss Maud Ballington Booth, who has spent more than twenty years in prison work, told an audience at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday that she did not believe in any prison or social reform which did not have God back of it. She spoke of the work she is doing at this season of the year among children whose fathers are in prison.

"Get the sensation"—

ADMIRATION

MILD TAMPA CIGAR

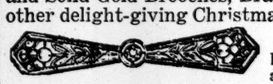
Meet your Xmas obligation with a box of ADMIRATION it will win great approbation for the giver and the gift. He will enjoy this new sensation, and in words of exultation he'll declare from ADMIRATION not to shift.

ALL SIZES
ALL SHAPES
Sold everywhere
From 2 to 6 per Box
Same quality throughout

BARPIN BEAUTIES

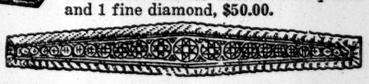
Take a minute to look at these illustrations of Christmas Barpins, these all made of platinum; or better, take a few minutes more to see the originals at Lamberts, and others in the same shining family. Simply gold, in many a lovely form, $2.75 up. With full cut, well-matched, directly imported Diamond, $9.50 up.

Inspecting Barpins will naturally suggest a look at Diamond and Solid Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Lavallieres and other delight-giving Christmas gifts of Jewelry, all low-priced.



Hand-made, all-platinum barpin, lace effect and set with 2 whole pearls and 1 fine diamond, $50.00.

Extra fine hand-made platinum barpin with beveled, engine-turned border, 22 fine full cut diamonds tapering down (11 on each side) from the larger diamond in the centre, $275.00.



Unique design barpin of all platinum, set with 1 large diamond and 10 small diamonds, $85.

Diamonds and platinum barpin, handwrought, in many lengths and forms. The one shown here is beautifuly set with 29 fine full cut diamonds and mounted in all platinum. The pin has the usual protection of a hand-made safety catch. $300.00.

All platinum very handsome barpin, set with 15 diamonds and 20 whole pearls, $105.

LAMBERT BROTHERS
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street
Open Every Night Until Ten o'Clock to and Including Christmas Eve.

WE WANT YOU. NOT YOUR MONEY.

The Humanitarian Cult

Announces
The Next
FREE Meeting and
Concert
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 21
8:10 O'CLOCK,
at Leslie Hall, 83d Street and Broadway.

The Humanitarian Cult

PROGRAMME
SPEAKERS:

W. JOHN MURRAY, Chairman.
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, President, Daughters of the American Revolution. On Patriotism.
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, Collector, Port of New York. On National Defense.
MISHA E. APPELBAUM, Founder and Leader. On Osborne's Prison Theories.

CONCERT:

ROZA ZAMELS HARRIS, Violinist.
EDNA MORELAND, Prima Donna.
HERMA MENTHE, Pianist.
GIOVANNI FOBERT, Tenor.
MR. MAX LIEBLING, Accompanist.

"To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interests of the whole world, as far as lies within our power, is the height of goodness, and makes that temper which we call divine."—Shaftesbury.

What Everybody Wants for Christmas

THE Saturday Evening Post is the ideal Christmas present. Such a gift is not costly, but it gives pleasure and satisfaction out of all proportion to its modest price. Good reading matter is the one gift whose value may be a thousand times its cost.

ONE dollar and a half, for example, will pay for such a gift; for fifteen dollars you can remember ten friends or employees and save hours of vexation in crowded shops. Why not have a sensible Christmas by spending less money than usual and giving more pleasure than ever before?

MAKE a list of your friends as long or as short as you choose and remit a dollar and a half for each subscription. On Christmas morning each friend will receive from us the first of his fifty-two issues of The Saturday Evening Post and in the same mail a tastefully illuminated announcement of the gift (6 x 9 inches) bearing your name as the giver. If you prefer, the announcements will be sent to you so that you may present them personally.

$1.50 a Year To Canada, $1.75
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Box 633
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

Some Plain Facts About "Quality Circulation"—7

Prestige and "Quality Circulation"

A GREAT many thousands of Philadelphians are willing to pay two cents for the Ledger.

And that is the best proof we can desire of the Ledger's prestige among its readers.

They believe in the Ledger's safe and sane conservatism. They *know* that, like every Curtis publication, the Ledger refuses all but clean and trustworthy advertising.

Is not that the sort of paper—are not these the sort of advertising columns — that will give your advertising the most weight?

It is one thing to get your advertising in the hands of a number of people. It is quite another to get your advertising before the solid, well-to-do Ledger reader, whether he is a millionaire or a skilled artisan. Both are to be found among the Ledger's "quality circulation."

It is one thing to have your advertisement read. It is quite another to have it read with the Ledger's responsibility and prestige in the back of the reader's mind.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Price Two Cents

Public Ledger Circulation..... 60,000
Evening Ledger Circulation..... 100,000
Combined Circulation..... 160,000

The combined rate for general display advertising in the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger is 25 cents the agate line.

FEDERAL LEAGUE PLANS CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER PEACE TERMS

BASEBALL PEACE STRIKES PLAYERS

Wholesale Reduction of High Salaries to Follow Downfall of the Federals.

CONTRACT-JUMPERS BARRED

Organized Ball Emphatic in Avowal That It Will Not Concede This Point.

The Federal League's leaders in the baseball war which has been raging here for the last week, and which will be resumed tomorrow in Cincinnati, yesterday laid out the campaign which they will follow against the National Commission. Messrs. Gilmore, Weeghman and Sinclair talked it all over again yesterday among themselves before Mr. Weeghman started back for Chicago.

President Tener of the National League, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh and Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Sinclair will start today for the Cincinnati Appomattox. Mr. Sinclair stated yesterday that the outlook for peace on Tuesday was bright, while Mr. Gilmore said nothing, except praise the Federal League in his usual way. One thing seems certain, and that is, although Mr. Sinclair will probably retire from baseball after peace is declared, he says that he will stick in the fight until the Federal League wins an honorable peace.

When the commission meets the Federal League committee tomorrow, it is expected that Judge Keene Addington of Chicago, who instituted the suit against organized ball for the Federal League, will deliver a message from Judge Landis, with whom he expects to have a conference in Chicago today. Baseball men believe that whatever advice Judge Landis gives will carry great weight with the warring magnates.

The bone of contention at Cincinnati will be the ballplayers with whom the Federal League has iron-bound contracts. In these contracts the ten days and reserve clauses were eliminated. Therefore, the Federal League is bound to honor these contracts. While President Gilmore still loudly declares that there will be no peace compact unless these contracted players are taken care of by organized ball, comparatively all of the National and American League club owners declare that some of these players will never be taken back into the ranks. So when peace is declared it is pretty certain that the Federal League will find not a few contracts on its hands which it will have to fulfill.

It will be remembered when all these players jumped their contracts with organized ball to go with the "Feds" that President Gilmore and the club owners gave the players all the assurance in the world that no matter which way the baseball war resulted their contracts would be taken care of. Now, when the wind has changed and the Federal League is nearing the end of its rope, President Gilmore and his associates want organized ball to take over this big financial responsibility. President Sinclair of the Newark Feds is the one Federal League magnate who has stated that no matter how the war is settled he will take care of the men who are under contract with him.

Many of these seventy Federal League players will be welcomed into the National and American Leagues, but not at the salary they were getting from the "Feds." As in every baseball war of the past, the individual who will in the end suffer the most will be the ballplayer.

Those players who went to their employers and boldly told them that if they didn't boost their salaries they would jump to the Federal League, and in that way induced the club owners to pay twice what they were worth, are the players in organized ball today who next season are going to get a big cut in salary.

There is going to be a general reduction all around, so one of the best-known club owners in the National League admitted last night. With the Federal League out of the way the club owners are not going to mince words with the players who used the Feds as a club over their heads for exorbitant salaries. They are going to offer them a certain salary, and they can take it or not play at all. Organized ball is going to be supreme again after this was is settled, and the ballplayers must bear the brunt of the displeasure which they have been storing up for the past two years.

The settlement will mean a higher grade of ball in the National and American Leagues next season.

The best of the Federal League players, aside from the contract jumpers, of course, will be grabbed up by the two major leagues. There are some 110 other players in the Federal League, however, who have ten-day clauses in their contracts. The Class AA leagues will take their pick of these, at much reduced salaries, and the others will receive 10 days' notice and set adrift.

Mediocre players who have been drawing good money from the Federal League will feel the change. The only thing left for them is the minors. When this war is settled it is expected that there will be a big revival of the minors next season. No less than twenty of them went to the wall in the baseball war, and the players who are to be cast aside may find room in these leagues, but they will have to play for anywhere from $100 to $175 a month.

The Federal League delegation from Baltimore which came to the peace meeting hoping to land a major league club in Baltimore went home sorely grieved. Mentioning Baltimore as a major league city to Ban Johnson and the other major league moguls, was like waving a red flag in a bull's face. Although the Baltimore delegation was willing to offer $250,000 for a franchise, their offer was not taken seriously. One of the delegates predicted that if any promoter ever showed his face in Baltimore in the future with any idea of getting any of them to put up a penny for baseball, he would be greeted with violence.

Phil Ball of St. Louis, who is one of the strongest figures in the Federal League, was not at the peace meeting here. Mr. Sinclair stated last night that, although Ball isn't on the peace committee, he will take part in the Cincinnati conference and is going to have a good deal to say. Ball, it is believed, has it all fixed up to take over one of the St. Louis clubs, so he did not want to come here and join in the wrangle. Like Weeghman, organized ball is willing to take Ball into the ranks. He has had several conferences with Ban Johnson about the American League Club in St. Louis, and also with Schuyler P. Britton of the St. Louis Cardinals. It is believed that Ball can get the National League franchise cheaper than the American League property and will take it.

Two persons who are doing a good deal of worrying about these changes are Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Cubs, and Miller Huggins, manager of the Cardinals. When Weeghman takes the Cubs, he is sure to make Joe Tinker, now manager of the Chicago Feds, leader of the Cubs, on account of his popularity in Chicago. In St. Louis, Huggins is almost sure to lose a job because Ball will make his "Fed" manager, Fielder Jones, the manager of the Cardinals.

LLOYD RICKART RESIGNS.

President of St. Louis Federals Acts to Aid Peace Movement.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Lloyd Rickart, President of the St. Louis Federals, handed in his resignation tonight to take effect immediately. Rickart formerly was Secretary of the Federal League. His resignation reads:

"Under the existing circumstances and in order to clarify the atmosphere, I have this day resigned my position as President of the St. Louis Federal League Baseball Company."

To this Rickart, in a statement, added: "I went into the Federal League when I took a chance, and events have proved that the successful future which I saw for the league has been realized in the present compromise. Now, for certain reasons, which I do not care to discuss, I feel that I am ready to withdraw. I feel that I could not accept a secretaryship nor act as a business manager of any merged ball club. I played for larger stakes than that, and I can't play again."

Before joining the Federal League Rickart was Secretary of the St. Louis Americans.

BLACK CALLS YALE RECORD A DISGRACE

Captain of Eleven Says Secret Societies Must Be Forgotten —Support of All Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Clinton Black, Yale's new football Captain, declared tonight that an innovation would be made next year in prohibiting from the field all ineligible players, except those whose ineligibility consisted of coming from other colleges. For once the players will be compelled to study. Captain Black appealed to the players to forget secret societies and work with only the university in mind. He said that Yale had been disgraced by its defeats of the last few seasons. In discussing the football situation he said:

"The outlook for football at Yale next year is very bright. It is probably brighter than it was last year, because the men have been made to realize that they have to keep up in their work, and next year there ought to be no man ineligible. There will be no ineligible men allowed on the field except those who enter from other colleges. There is no use in going over the ineligible squad this year, which many people claim was a disgrace, because the men have found themselves and have settled down to conscientious studying.

"The proposition we face next year is a different one, and we must have the support of every one in the college in order to have a team that will be a credit to the university. Every man can help, and if he will put his shoulder to the wheel and do his part everything will come out all right. Every one laughs about the Yale spirit, but it is still here, and it is up to us to show that it is here. We've got to bring it out next year, and we want to think about this all the time. Academic and Sheff must get closer together, and every one must work for the university. Forget about societies and put the university ahead of everything. We have got to do it, and if we get this spirit throughout the whole university we shall have a team here which can not be beaten and won't be beaten.

"Do you realize what a disgrace it is to be beaten the way we have in the last few years? Something has to be done, and the team next year will do it. If the students will give us their wholehearted support I guarantee that the team will be worthy of support."

NEED SUCCESSOR TO CAMP.

H. H. Ketcham, 1913 Yale Captain, Suggests Dr. Williams or Sharpe.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—In a critical analysis of football conditions at Yale, H. H. Ketcham, Captain of the 1913 team, writing in The Yale News attributes the difficulties of the past two years largely to the lack of system, and suggests that before there can be success on the gridiron, there must be found one who can adequately fill the position left vacant by the retirement of Walter Camp. The first step in attaining better conditions he believes has been the curtailment of the powers of the Captain who has heretofore been considered the king of football at New Haven.

Intercollegiate athletics according to his point of view, are on an unsound foundation, with the paid coach and the spirit of win at all costs. Still with the existence of such a feature in college sport he contends that Yale must fall in line and acclimate herself to the situation as it has now developed rather than seek to change the existing state of affairs. He deplores the attainment of such power as Haughton wields at Harvard but admits that it produces the best result for the present, though it tends to make college sport a business proposition.

Walter Camp having retired from the field of football at New Haven, Ketcham suggests that the men best suited to act in a like advisory capacity are Dr. Williams of Minnesota and Al Sharpe of Cornell. Foster Rockwell, who was Captain and quarter back on a Yale team of a dozen years ago, is also mentioned. Ketcham believes that an ideal combination would be to have Dr. Williams with Rockwell as his assistant.

The system which Haughton has impressed upon Harvard, in so far as it relates to the training of freshmen, is also mentioned by Ketcham as a necessity. He considers that there has not been enough attention paid to the incoming men. The future of Yale teams depends on them and he suggests that it would be advisable to obtain the services of Fred Daly or some man of his calibre to handle the freshmen so that they would graduate each year to 'Varsity material with a good grounding in the elements of football.

Ketcham also believes that scholastic standing among the football candidates should be more seriously considered and admonishes Johnny Mack, the coach, and the Captain to keep this in mind, for it is inexcusable that men physically fit, should fail to help their college, through being morally lazy.

In discussing the period when Yale was winning football victories, Ketcham says that the dependence was placed on a few plays well executed, these developed by the older tacticans and put into practice by the younger coaches. More than any other factor, however, he attributes the victories to the Yale spirit and he considers that there has been no decadence in this respect, the eleven of this year having won the few games it did because of spirit and not because of football technique. In the football play of the present, however, he believes there has to be something more than spirit and the luck of the breaks, and this is embodied in the Haughton word of system. "Football brains must be developed for we have got to rely as much on brains as on the heart."

As an illustration of what a good coach can do, attention is called to the work of Guy Nickalls, who won with only an average crew squad, and it is asked: "What may not the right man do for Yale football?"

In concluding, the critic says "Harvard and Princeton will continue perfecting their systems. Yale must start one."

BIG SOCCER VICTORY.

Clan MacDonald Defeats Bay Ridge Team, 7 Goals to 1.

Defeating the Bay Ridge Football Club by the score of 7 goals to 1 at Hawthorne Field in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, the Clan MacDonalds maintained a clean record in the first division of the New York State Football League. The field was muddy in spots, but playable throughout the match, as the rain had removed the snow completely from the turf. At half time the Clan MacDonalds led by 4 to 0.

The Fulton Camerons made it ten straight in the championship series of the Metropolitan Football League at the expense of the Hoboken Football Club, which suffered defeat yesterday by the score of 6 goals to 0 on the Savannah grounds in Hoboken.

Greenpoint obtained the verdict over Manchester Unity in a New York State League game played at Floyd's Oval in Brooklyn yesterday, the former winning out by the score of 2 goals to 0.

England and Scotland having had their turn in the international soccer series of the New York Footballers' Protective Association with a tie game, America and Ireland will try conclusions on the afternoon of Christmas Day at Lenox Oval.

CORDES LEADS WALKERS.

Fourteen Compete in Pastime A. C. Event Over Four-Mile Course.

Fourteen heel-and-toe walkers competed yesterday in the four-mile handicap of the Pastime Athletic Club, over a mud-covered course in the Bronx. Eight minutes handicap enabled E. Cordes of the Federal Athletic Club to win in the good time of 42:26. H. Morrell of the Long Island Athletic Club, with a 4:30 handicap, was runner-up to Cordes, with L. Shickel, unattached, third.

William J. Rolker of the Irish-American Athletic Club, gained fifth place, from scratch in the actual time of 45:41. The order of finish was:

E. Cordes, Federal A. C., (8:00,) 42:26; H. Morrell, Long Island A. C., (4:30,) 43:53; L. Schickel, unattached, (9:00,) 44:03; L. Mayer, Stuyvesant Trade School, (6:30,) 44:53; W. J. Rolker, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 45:41.

The members of the Brooklyn division of the American Walkers' Association held their first event yesterday. The short distance squad walked to Fort Hamilton and back and the long-distance squad went to Coney Island, East New York, and return, a distance of thirty miles.

The weekly walk of the Manhattan and Bronx divisions of the American Walkers' Association yesterday was over Jersey roads, the long-distance squad going to Montclair.

BEDFORD POLOISTS WIN.

Brooklyn Players Defeat East Orange Trio, 11 Goals to 7.

In the practice game to determine the handicaps for the interclub series of the Indoor Polo Association yesterday, the Bedford Polo Club in its home ring defeated the East Orange Polo Club by 11 goals to 7. The Bedfords changed their team after the first period. The mounts were provided for the visitors, who started slowly under the new surroundings, but made a plucky but losing fight in the last period, in which they led the Bedfords by two goals. It was the first interstate game of the series, and the first, too, between teams on Sunday at the Bedford Riding Academy.

Holmes Leads "Snowbird" Golfers.

F. W. Holmes led the field of eighteen entries in the weekly competition for the "Snowbirds" trophy at the Siwanoy Country Club course at Mount Vernon yesterday with a card of 98, 22—76. The golfers were handicapped by the snow on the links, but all the starters finished the round. The "Snowbird" trophy was presented by George Semmler, and in order to be eligible for the trophy the low net winner each Sunday must play in at least four more of the tournaments, which will be held weekly up to and including Jan. 23.

HALPIN LEADS TEAM WITH NEW RECORD

Morningside A. C. Runners Make Complete Score in Harlem League Road Race.

Terry Halpin, the Morningside Athletic Club distance runner, yesterday led his team to another victory in the point road race of the Harlem Athletic League, held under the auspices of the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association. Running over the course which formerly was his home trail, Halpin defeated Aaron Morris, the crack colored runner of the St. Christopher A. C., and hung up a new course record of 22:10.

The Morningside representatives made a perfect score of 15 in the point competition, overwhelming the team from St. Joseph's Y. M. A., which scored 57 points and finished second. Third place was filled by the St. Mark's Catholic Club boys with 62 points. The only other club to finish a full team was the Macomb's A. C., which was fourth with 76 points.

The race was the best of the six that have been contested since the league was organized last September. Throughout the contest each of the first four men had a chance to win. In the early stages Morris made all the pace, but at the three-mile post he fell back to second place, with Halpin taking the advanced position. Metzger was well up with the two leaders at this point, but the fast clip began to tell on him, and he dropped back gradually until at the four-mile mark he was 100 yards back of the leader.

Two hundred yards from the finish Morris sprinted past Halpin, and was apparently in possession of a winning lead when 100 yards from home.

The Morningside man, however, had plenty of reserve strength, and he sprinted past the judges with a five-yard margin. He had to run himself out to retain third place from his clubmate, L. Metzger. The order of finish was as follows:

No.	Name and Club.	Finish. M. S.
47	Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C.	22:10
57	Aaron Morris, St. Christopher A. C.	22:11
45	L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	23:05
46	L. Metzger, Morningside A. C.	23:09
58	S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C.	23:14
55	H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	23:44
59	W. McDougall, St. Christopher A. C.	23:45
56	R. Ralston, St. Christopher A. C.	23:46
48	W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	23:57
54	C. Nelson, Morningside A. C.	24:02
32	J. Magee, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	24:11
61	W. Jackson, Salem Crescent A. C.	24:17
33	S. C. Duggan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	24:49
52	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	24:56
39	G. Dent, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	25:08
5	O. J. Hanley, Morningside A. C.	25:21
53	Z. Soslusky, Morningside A. C.	25:27
62	R. Lillis, Macomb's A. C.	25:35
51	M. Reich, Morningside A. C.	25:36
34	E. Farrell, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	26:23
65	E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C.	26:37
41	E. Morris, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	26:42
40	T. Singleton, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	26:50
67	O. Adamson, Salem Crescent A. C.	26:52
49	E. Hanley, Morningside A. C.	26:57
42	A. Roberts, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	26:59
36	A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	27:05
63	W. Rowland, Macomb's A. C.	27:28
35	J. O'Neil, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	27:38
38	E. Jolly, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	27:50
43	S. Dobson, Macomb's A. C.	27:51
60	E. Long, Salem Crescent A. C.	28:15
40	M. Roberts, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	28:57
44	E. Mitchell, St. Mark's Catholic Club,	29:11
66	R. McMurray, Macomb's A. C.,	29:16.

POINT SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	3	4	5—15
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	6	7	10	16	18—57
St. Mark's C. C.	8	12	18	14	15—62
Macomb's A. C.	9	11	17	19	20—76

Pat Flynn of the championship cross-country team of the Irish-American A. C. had a good workout yesterday in the invitation road run of the St. Anselm Athletic Club, beating a big field in the record time of 16 minutes 38 seconds. Flynn's mark cut thirty seconds off the best figures for the trail, made by Dick Brand of the home club.

Bronx Church House representatives carried off the first three places from a field of forty-seevn in the invitation road run of the Pennant Athletic Club yesterday. A. Realff took the lead from Charles Blankenburg, held by the latter throughout the final mile, with little more than fifty yards to go, and triumphed with five yards to spare. Harry Gunther, another Bronx athlete, was well beaten off in third position.

Over a course that was covered with snow and sleet Hans Schuster of the Swedish-American A. C. yesterday scored in the four and one-quarter-mile road contest of the Brooklyn Athletic Association. Despite the heavy handicaps Schuster recorded the fast time of 24 minutes 12 seconds and finished the race nearly forty yards ahead of S. Weiss of the Mohawk Athletic Club. R. Vickstrom of the Swedish-American A. C. was beaten for second place in the final sprint.

Frank Zuna reduced the course record in the cross-country race of the Knights of St. Anthony Club in Brooklyn yesterday and cut 1 minute 18 seconds off the best previous record for the three and one-half-mile route. Zuna's time was 20:32. The Winged Fistite had been training for the senior metropolitan cross-country championship, which has been postponed for three weeks, and was in good form yesterday. Abe Lemberg, formerly of the Trinity Club, now competing unattached, was runner-up to Zuna in 20 minutes 47 seconds.

John Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. proved the best mud runner in the Pastime A. C. chase yesterday and scored over a field of ten in 25 minutes 5 seconds. He was pressed closest by F. McLaughlin of the Pastime Club, with J. Barnes of the Boys' Club third.

EARLY DATE FOR REGATTA.

Cornell Favors June 17, Instead of July 1, for Poughkeepsie Races.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—When the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association meet to decide upon the date of the annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, Cornell's representative, Charles E. Treman, will cast his ballot for June 17 instead of July 1. Cornell, in spite of reports that the earlier date would conflict with examinations and was, therefore, not acceptable to the Ithacans, favors June 17. It is true that the oarsmen will have to go to Poughkeepsie earlier than usual, at a time when final examinations for the second term are in progress, but faculty members of the committee on student affairs and of the Athletic Council believe that this problem can be solved by sending a member of the faculty to Highland to conduct the examinations in the training quarters.

Before deciding to support the earlier date the Cornell authorities consulted Coach Charles E. Courtney, who gave his consent. He said that it would mean harder training for the oarsmen, but the date would mean fairer tidal conditions, for which he has always contended.

COWLER TO BOX FLYNN.

Heavyweights at American S. C. Only Feature of Holiday Attractions.

Only one bout of importance is scheduled this week. The absence of high-class cards is due to the holidays, as matchmakers know by experience that Christmas week is a poor one to stage attractive contests. A series of heavyweight elimination bouts will be held at the American Sporting Club during the next two months. The first, which is scheduled for Wednesday night, will bring together Jim Corbett's protégé, Tom Cowler of England, and Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston. The Britisher has engaged in four bouts in the country. He scored two knockouts and lost the other two ten-round contests by close margins. He will tackle a hard proposition in Flynn, who has been traveling at a very rapid pace during the present season. The winner will be matched with Al Reich, the former heavyweight amateur titleholder.

Former lightweight champion Kid Lavigne will be given a benefit tomorrow night at the Harlem Sporting Club. Lavigne was one of the greatest and most popular of a big chrop of lightweights and held the title for many years. Many of the local theatrical and sporting celebrities are co-operating with the committee, and among the prominent boxers who have promised to appear are Bob Fitzsimmons, John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, Tom Cowler, Freddie Welsh, Willie Ritchie, Kid Williams, Jack McAuliffe, Jim Coffey, Frank Moran, Jim Savage, Battling Levinsky, Benny Leonard, Joe Mandot, Leach Cross and a host of others.

Ad Wolgast, the former lightweight champion, will face a six-months suspension today for breach of contract when he appears before the State Athletic Commission. Chairman Fred A. Wenck has summoned Commissioners Frank Dwyer from Geneva and John Franey from Albany for the purpose of cleaning up many matters that require the vote of the entire commission. It is alleged that Wolgast violated a contract with the Harlem Sporting Club when he boxed last Tuesday at Atlanta. The club contract prohibited Wolgast from engaging in any bout previous to that with Cross on Friday night. Wenck said last night the Cross-Wolgast bout had a suspicious look to him, and he would recommend to the commission that the former champion be suspended for six months.

The boxing bouts at the local clubs for the week follow:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club—Charles Moody vs. Ray Hatfield, Scotty Welsh vs. Johnny Taylor.

Clermont Athletic Club—Phil Franschini vs. Young Benny, Jack Dolan vs. Young McGowan, Andy Gorman vs. Jack Coyne, Young Marino vs. Kid Goodman.

Olympic Athletic Club—Battling Levinsky vs. Jack Conners, K. O. Eggers vs. Dave Meder, Carey Philan vs. Tommy Houck.

Vanderbilt Athletic Club—Darkey Griffin vs. Buddy Faulkes, Battling Marshall vs. Nero Chink.

Military Athletic Club—Freddie Reese vs. Dutch Brandt.

TUESDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club—Kid Lavigne's benefit.

Broadway Sporting Club—Soldier Bartfield vs. Johnny (Kid) Alberts, George Thompson vs. Battling Lahn.

WEDNESDAY.

American Sporting Club—Tom Cowler vs. Porky Flynn, Benny McCoy vs. Frankie Brown, Frankie McGuire vs. Danny Ridge.

Manhattan Athletic Club—Johnny Erble vs. Jack Sayles, Harry Wills vs. Sam McVea.

Longacre Athletic Club—Dutch Brandt vs. Young Sharkey.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club—Leach Cross vs. Fackey Hommey.

East New York Athletic Club, (Brooklyn.)—Marty Allen vs. Harry Glann, Whitey London vs. Battling Stanley.

SATURDAY.

Fairmont Athletic Club, (Afternoon.)—Eddie Campi vs. Tommy Touhey.

Broadway Sporting Club, (Afternoon.)—Jim Flynn vs. Battling Levinsky.

Teams for College Chess.

Four teams will take part in the annual intercollegiate chess tournament which will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The teams which will represent Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and Yale follow:

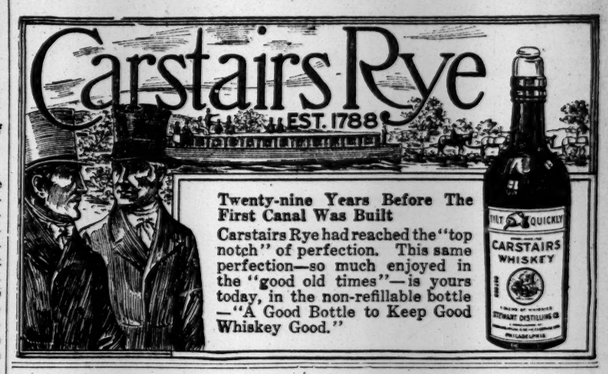
Columbia—H. E. Leeds, A. J. Mandell, E. F. Korkus (Captain,) N. W. Kempf. Substitutes—C. B. Isaacson, M. L. Nankin.

Harvard—A. S. Ellenberger, R. Johnson, L. Le Fevre, E. T. King. Substitutes—R. K. Kenna, C. H. Fabens, R. G. Sloane, F. F. Le Fevre.

Yale—D. A. Quarles, H. C. Levinson, R. S. Hartlett (Captain,) J. C. Kunkel. Substitutes—M. D. Fendell, P. G. Hodge.

Princeton—H. S. Carter (Captain,) J. R. Chamberlin, I. Starr, Jr., B. Franklin, Jr. Substitutes — W. B. Chamberlin, A. M. Frantz.

The officials of the tournament will be H. Helms and J. Finn, referees, and Louis Hein, tournament director.



MEDALIST SELDOM IS TITLE WINNER

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck and F. K. Robeson Champions Who Led in Qualifying Round.

This season, more than any preceding, has emphasized the proposition that medal play winners of the qualifying round seldom win the title or trophy in the match play which follows. In the national amateur championship at Detroit, Dudley Mudge, Town and Country Club, was the medalist, but he was quickly eliminated in the match play where Robert A. Gardner, Jr., Hinsdale Country Club, won the title. In the metropolitan amateur championship at Apawamis, Roy D. Webb of Englewood won the medal in the qualifying round, and Walter J. Travis walked off with the finals for the championship. Webb also won the medal in the New Jersey championship, where Marston won the title, and still earlier in the season this was duplicated at Garden City when Webb won the qualifying round at medal play and Marston won the chief trophy in the finals of match play.

In the contest for the Western amateur title, Paul Hunter won the qualifying round from the greatest of all American medal players, Chick Evans, but Evans won the title for the fourth successive time in the deciding match play rounds. In the junior metropolitan amateur championships at Garden City, Archie McIlwaine took the qualifying round prize for the best medal score, but Philip Carter, the Nassau golfer, gained the title for the third successive time. In the women's metropolitan championship at Sleepy Hollow Miss Marion Hollins won the qualifying round, and Miss Lillian B. Hyde won the finals.

The only exceptions to the rule this season in important tournaments were the victories of Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck in the women's national amateur championship at Onwentsia, and Filmore K. Robeson in the North and South amateur championship at Pinehurst. These instances, however, are of such rare occurrence that they only serve to emphasize the reverse condition.

The subject is causing greater discussion every year, formal and informal, at the annual meetings of the golf associations, and at the impromptu gatherings at the "nineteenth hole." The question is, Does the best player win the title under the present system? As the aim of golf is to make the round of the eighteen holes in the fewest number of strokes, many golfers hold that the present match play system is entirely wrong, and contend that the titles should be won at medal play, as in the open championship.

But the supporters of this plan overlook the fact that the medal play system was adopted by the professionals as a matter of expediency. Under this system the championship can be decided in two days, while the amateur system calls for a tournament that lasts approximately a week. Few professionals can afford to waste a week during their busiest season to play in a tournament at match play when the title can be won in two days at medal play. Moreover, when these same professionals engage in private matches or four-ball contests medal play is cast into the discard and match play rules are followed. The fact that, wherever possible, the match play system is followed would seem to prove that with the majority of golfers it is the most popular method.

Jerome D. Travers, former amateur champion and present open champion, is quoted as saying that in time the amateur title will be decided at medal play, and that medal play is the real test of a golfer. Both these statements may be true, but the case of Jerry Travers himself proves that the best players win under either method. In other words, if the system of deciding the amateur titles is changed from match play to medal play the present leading medal play winners will no longer head the list. Jerry Travers and Francis Ouimet are two of the best match play golfers in the country. Both of these golfers have won the amateur and open championships, yet Chick Evans, admittedly the best medal player in America, has never won either title, although he won the qualifying round in the amateur championship five times.

It seems to be not so much a question of golfing skill as golfing temperament. Evans derided the idea of golfing temperament and was roundly taken to task by Hilton, the famous English amateur, who wrote that the golfing career of Evans was the best proof of the existence of such a temperament.

As a matter of convenience the match play system may be abandoned in the national championships in favor of medal play, but those who urge it in the expectation that the present qualifying round winners will capture the titles will be disappointed. Travers never won the qualifying round in the amateur championship, yet he captured the title four times. In the open championship, where the best medal score took the title, Travers changed his tactics to suit the conditions and won the title.

FEW GUNNERS AT TRAPS.

One of Smallest Fields of Season Reported at Travers Island.

One of the smallest fields of the year reported at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Although the conditions were excellent compared with Saturday, only thirteen gunners were on the firing line. They had an afternoon of good sport, and several returned scores that were exceptionally high.

R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, annexed the high scratch prize. He took the shoot with 91 out of a possible 100 targets. He also was the winner of the Accumulation Cup, taking the event with a straight score of twenty-five targets. The only other straight score was chalked up by "Danny" McMahon, who captured a special trophy with a run of twenty-five targets.

There were the usaul ties in the race for the Haslin Cup. W. R. Delehanty and E. H. Locatelli were the gunners that scored legs by returning perfect scores. Three gunners tied in the Tournament Cup shoot. They were F. P. Williamson, J. G. Batterson, and L. M. Thompson. The first named also won the high handicap prize with a full card of 100 targets.

HIGH SCORES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Of the eight men who faced the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday J. H. Ward, Jr., carried off the honors by winning three of the prizes. Shooting from scratch, he won the take home trophy, and besides breaking all of his of 25 in the third event, he proved the winner of the high handicap prize with a score of 91 out of the 100. The high scratch man was Dr. W. B. Short. F. M. Wilson returned a full score of 25 in the second event on his handicap of 2.

There was a good muster of nimrodss at the New Rochelle Yacht Club traps yesterday and, considering the rather trying conditions, some excellent scores were returned. Fifteen men competed and J. M. McLoughlin captured the honors by winning both the high scratch and high handicap prizes and the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch events. Stuart Scott won the take home trophy, and D. Giriet led for the monthly cup with a full score.

Tracy H. Lewis proved the winner of the high scratch prize at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. His score was 97 out of the possible 100. C. E. Hyde, a visitor, was the winner of the high handicap trophy after a shoot off with Dr. H. A. Deane, who tied him with a score of 100. Dr. Deane won the leg for the monthly cup with a full score of 25 on his handicap of 0, and H. F. L. Funke also broke 25 straight, but being a visitor, could not qualify in that match.

N. Y. U. Gets Middle States Meet.

The fourth annual track and field championships of the Middle States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference will be held at New York University on May 13. The preliminary trials, in all events, will be held in the morning and the finals in the afternoon. The announcement was made yesterday by Harold A. Bruce, Secretary and Treasurer of the M. S. I. A. C.

Canadian Boxer Enlists.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 19.—Johnny O'Leary, lightweight champion of Canada, has enlisted for active service with the Sixty-fifth Overseas Battalion, according to word received here today from Saskatoon, Sask. A. W. Madden, formerly a jockey well known on American tracks, also has enlisted. Each has been made a Sergeant.

Athletic News of the Colleges

Leland Stanford will send a team of twelve men East next Summer to compete in the intercollegiate track and field championships. Graduate Manager Earl Behrens also says that there will be a dual competition with either Yale or Harvard. This is the first time that Stanford has considered making a trip to the East with a track team. Heretofore the men have confined their attention to the Middle Western Conference competition. Stanford has excellent material among the track and field men this year, and the desire for Eastern conquest is probably engendered by the success which attended the Westerners in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie last year.

Syracuse University is to revise its eligibility rules. Acting under instructions from the Athletic Governing Board, a committee is now working on the problem with a view to establishing a rule which bars a man from competing in 'Varsity athletics for more than three years, the edict to become operative beginning Jan. 1, 1917. A committee composed of Graduate Manager Smith, Professor W. C. Lowe, and all the student managers has been appointed to revise the regulations relating to the election of assistant managers.

In commenting on the past football season The Williams Record, in an editorial entitled "Forget the Past—Look Ahead," says "Never before has the Williams football team played such a consistently losing game." There is, however, no fault found with Fred Daly's coaching of the eleven. On the other hand, there is full acknowledgment paid to his ability, and the blame is laid at the door of the men on the team. In speaking of Daly the editorial says: "He employed the same methods which he used in developing his winning teams at Williams. He endeavored to teach the men the same fundamental principles of the game, but they would not be taught."

Harvard is at last to have a swimming pool. The $10,000 subscribed by graduates and undergraduates toward the building of a new gymnasium, will, in all probability, be used for the building of a swimming pool in the basement of the Union. The suggestion comes from Ellory H. Clark, Harvard, '96, and it has found favor with many Harvard men. The additional amount necessary for building the pool, it is certain, could be raised among the graduates.

The next Army-Navy game is certain to be held in Philadelphia, according to E. J. Berlet, Chairman of the Philadelphia Army-Navy Game Committee, who has received a letter to this effect from Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield of the Navy Athletic Association. An extract from the letter reads: "When the game is played in Philadelphia the Navy Athletic Association has the right to select the grounds, and when the game is played in New York the Army Athletic Council exercises the same privilege." The announcement of Mr. Berlet sets at rest all rumors that the game will be played in this city next year.

Indiana University has been sending bids for intersectional games broadcast. Several Eastern universities have received favorable offers to play the Westerners at Bloomington next season. New York University will probably turn down an offer that has been received. One of the Southern colleges—Florida University—has arranged to play on the Western gridiron. Pittsburgh may also play Indiana.

Notre Dame and Dartmouth, it is reported, are attempting to come to terms for a gridiron game to be played at Indianapolis. Notre Dame will make an Eastern trip, a game with West Point having been scheduled, and there is a possibility that Syracuse may be included.

A hitch has been encountered in the effort to arrange a hockey match between Yale and Dartmouth for the Boston Rink. Yale has been offered Jan. 21 as a substitute for Jan. 22, but has declined to play then. The Dartmouth game with Princeton has been tentatively set for Jan. 5.

University of Michigan students will see little of indoor track meets this season. Practically every one of the competitions in which the Wolverines will take part is scheduled away from home.

The Williams College hockey team will play two games in this city during the Christmas vacation, one with Columbia and the other with Princeton. Yale also appears on the schedule, which includes seven games. This match will take place in New Haven.

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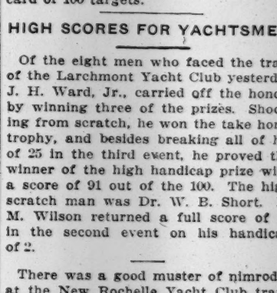
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Add a p

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1915.

OPENING A NEW RAILWAY ERA.

Senator NEWLANDS's resolution for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to investigate the regulation of railways from the beginning has been published. As the President and Senator UNDERWOOD are among the influential supporters of the idea, its adoption in some form is a foregone conclusion. After twenty-eight years of regulation there is as much dissatisfaction with regulation as ever there was with the railways. The trouble with the railways was that they made too much money in ways alleged to be immoral, and sometimes actually so. The trouble with regulation is that it deprives the country of railway facilities which are an indispensable factor of prosperity. Between paying the railways too much and being undersupplied with railways, the former is the smaller evil. There are many critics of the railways who would gladly pay anything to have their traffic moved, and who suffer more in one year from stoppage of trade than in many years from overpayment of railways. The plea that regulation was not intended to produce such results is idle. The results are a present condition, while regulation remains a theory after a generation, and is still asking legislation for its perfection.

The just published report of the Interstate Commerce Commission makes the usual plea for enlargement of its powers, yet it is clear to everybody except the Commissioners that they are unequal to their task, which, perhaps, is impossible for anybody, at least along the lines of recent experience. There is not a leading railway in the country that would exchange its staff for the Commission which is attempting to regulate all railways. It may be doubted that an equal number of Commissioners selected for their particular fitness from all the railways could succeed under the conditions of antagonism between the conflicting interests of railways and shippers, the rivalries of markets and commodities, and in particular the antagonism between State and Federal regulation. Many of these conflicts cannot be compromised. In many cases one party or the other must be subordinated. The case is not that when the Government's strong hand represses the evildoer in the universal interest. The Commission in many cases is compelled to intervene where the parties have an equality of moral right and the question between them is one of business discretion. It is not a function of Government to decide such questions. Their best settlement is in the market, where the decision is impersonal and no complaint can be laid against any individual. Under regulation the only possible grievance is against the regulators, and regulation is discredited. Regulation and railways are about equally necessary. Bad as present conditions are, they are better than before regulation. It follows that better regulation is what the case calls for.

The trouble with regulation along past lines has been that it was applied inflexibly to changing conditions. That business has its tides, its booms, and its slumps needs no proof. But the regulators thought that their rules might be made like those of the Medes and the Persians and that business could be made to conform to them. The case is not like that of a stopped clock, which is right twice a day. Inflexible regulation, upon preconceived ideas, is always wrong. It denies railways an increase of rates when there is a business boom, and allows it, if at all, when there is business reaction. The regulators have proceeded on the idea that there was discoverable a rate which would be reasonable at all times, like a proposition of Euclid. The fact is that the reasonableness of a rate depends upon the conditions of the time when it is declared, and that when the conditions alter the reason for the rate alters. The practice of the railways is to average their earnings and their expenditures, making their betterments in boom times, and in times of reaction living on their fat. The theory of the regulators has been that there should be no fat. The returns of the railways should be on the basis of interest on a mortgage, never large, never small, always just right. The country sees that cannot be done. Railways are business enterprises. They must be allowed to earn the going rate of profit or capital will be withdrawn from them. Who doubts that now? Only those who would not believe it when it was declared years ago, and most recently and most authoritatively by the Hadley Commission.

The present system of regulation dates from the Hepburn act of 1906, giving the Commission the power to fix rates. That was a year between two widely different conditions of business in the railway world. After the baleful year 1893 business was so quiet that the country was oversupplied with railways. When times improved there was capacity for much greater business, and the profits were great, without increase of investment. In the eight years before 1906 earnings increased 60 per cent., wages increased 8 per cent., and taxes increased 42 per cent. After 1907 these conditions were reversed. Profits decreased as markedly as they had increased. Traffic increased 23 per cent., wages increased 33 per cent., taxes increased 69 per cent. Investments increased 20 per cent., but net income decreased 10 per cent. Now we are in a new era. Railway facilities are inadequate, and the outlook for the enlargement of them may be judged from the fact that railway construction is the smallest for twenty-two years. The country is short many thousands of miles of railway construction. The railways are short of all facilities of traffic—cars, engines, terminals, everything which ought to have been supplied when income might have been larger. It might be possible to pick out a year when the Hepburn law would have been right. It would not be possible to pick out a year when it would have been more wrong. The railways were plucked on all hands by the States and the nation, by the unions, by the taxers, by the regulators, by the lawmakers. Now it is necessary to do something for the sake of the users of the railways, rather than for the railways. It is necessary to reverse the conditions described to the President by a railway committee—"the gross "earnings for the year [1914] were "$44,000,000 less than for 1913; ex-"penses and taxes were $76,000,000 "more." The loss to the railways of $120,000,000 is less than the loss to the country from present conditions of trade blockade. It is necessary to regulate the regulators.

A DUBIOUS VALEDICTORY.

VILLA's valedictory address is somewhat overwrought. The supposedly discouraged warrior sounds a false note or two which arouse suspicion of his sincerity. He would have us think of him as a new Coriolanus, betrayed and driven to despair. It would seem more natural if PANCHO VILLA, deserted by his best Generals and civil advisers, should raise his voice in denunciation of their treachery to the republic which he, alone, was destined to save, and proclaim his intention to hang them, one and all, after winning another great battle with OBREGON. To be sure he has won no battles with OBREGON, but that would be the authentic VILLA. This new manifestation of him as the victim of discouragement, who has been the one benefactor of a people who have turned against him, is not the VILLA we have known. He has had many moods, he has been changeable and hard to classify, but he has always been a Mexican, and he talks so little like a Mexican now that we are forced to distrust him. Like the Mrs. VILLA in Los Angeles, who may not be the real Mrs. VILLA, we shall discredit the report of his retirement from the warrior's rôle until it is substantially confirmed.

There is no doubt that the apprehension of the trouble VILLA could make after the recognition of CARRANZA has been at least temporarily dispelled. All present signs indicate that peace is practically restored in Mexico. A new era of law and order seems to be dawning, and the action of President WILSON and the South American executives is so far justified. Diplomatic relations have been re-established between this country and Mexico and our new Ambassador, Mr. FLETCHER, is a man who has had the needful experience and has the personal traits which fit him for his onerous post. There is now no revolution against CARRANZA of a formidable kind.

The remnant of the Zapatistas is rapidly disappearing. VILLA has been defeated. But it does not follow that his confession of defeat is to be taken seriously. We do not believe that he will be permitted to enter the United States in the guise of a betrayed hero with the theatrical flashlight fixed upon him. If he really intended to seek a refuge within our frequently too hospitable borders he would have done better to cross the line as quietly as possible. We cannot believe either that VILLA, as an alternative, will go to Spain and become a student, nor is it at all likely that he will become an advocate of peaceful measures of reform.

There are still too many eager and vindictive enemies of CARRANZA and the principles of government he proclaims as his own lingering in Texas and Arizona to permit us to believe that a new system can be established in Mexico without some further show of armed resistance. VILLA, no longer either Constitutionalist or Conventionalist, may yet appear armed and on horseback as the militant leader of some other variety of Mexican patriotism.

TWO SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mayor MITCHEL testified before the Brown Committee last week that mandatory legislation, imposed on the municipal administration by the Legislature at Albany, cost this city more than $50,000,000 a year, more than 25 per cent. of the whole budget, taking out sinking fund charge. The Teachers' Equal Pay bill is a flagrant example, fresh in public memory, of this saddling upon New York of expenditures disapproved, earnestly opposed, by the Board of Estimate. But what does the Board of Estimate amount to? A little judicious lobbying at Albany and millions of dollars are added to the financial burdens of the city. Against combinations of city employés strong enough to impress the Legislature the city is impotent. They work for the city. They are paid by the city. The amount of their pay is liable to be increased at any time, not by their supposed masters and actual paymasters but by a lot of politicians.

There can be no economy of administration, there can be no effective authority and discipline exercised by the municipality over its servants, so long as it has not the power to regulate their pay and other conditions of their employment. The Board of Estimate should have that power. Without it the city lacks the very rudiments of home rule and beginnings of economical administration. It has extravagance forced upon it.

Give the city, which has to pay the wages and salaries of its servants, the elementary right to fix that pay. Knock out the absolutely useless county lines, another fruitful mother of unnecessary expenditures. Keep the hand of the Legislature from tampering with the city payrolls. Then, if the city is wasteful, the City Government, and nobody else, is responsible.

COAST DEFENSES.

Mr. FRANK MONDELL, Representative in Congress from Wyoming, declared on Friday that the country needs not battleships but coast defenses. This it seems is a fair example of a kind of unwisdom which is to be aired in the pending debate on the national defenses. This country, by which we mean the continental United States irrespective of its dependencies, has a coast line estimated to be about 22,000 miles in length. Its so-called coast defenses which, as the General Staff has lately explained, might better be called harbor defenses, are situated at twenty-seven points on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. They are not surpassed in the world for armament, but they were designed only to protect important seaports. Their guns and accessories were intended to be powerful enough to prevent any landing of hostile troops within range and to cover all navigable waters near the seacoast cities. But they are powerless to prevent invasion at points outside of their range. The parts of the coast covered by harbor defense guns are small in comparison with the stretches of coast land between. If the United States Navy should ever lose its control of the sea near our coasts invading parties could land in these stretches. To carry out Mr. MONDELL's implied plan of relying solely on coast defenses we would be compelled to build fortifications, comparable with those we now have, about ten miles apart along the whole 22,000 miles of our coast line, or about 2,200 in all, equip and man them. The cost of our present defenses, including those in our oversea possessions, has been about $175,000,000. Brig. Gen. WEAVER, Chief of the Coast Artillery, estimates in his annual report that to man these works on this continent 29,847 men of the regular army and 940 officers, together with 17,329 militiamen and 711 officers, are needed. How many men would be required to man Mr. MONDELL's 2,200 coast forts, how much would they cost, and how long would it take to construct them?

Mr. MONDELL's idea of the value of coast defenses is extreme. Nobody undervalues them. The lessons of the European war thus far indicate that modern coast guns are effective against the strongest fighting ships. There is, however, a great confusion of opinion as to the present need of large appropriations for our coast defenses. Secretary GARRISON advises the formation of fifty-two new companies of coast artillery in the regular army, making 170 companies in all, and an expenditure of about $82,000,000 in the next four years on the defenses. The General Staff, the views of which are set forth in the War College report, insists that we need 289 coast guard companies for the United States, Oahu, (Hawaii,) the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Panama strip. On the other hand, there are both army and navy experts and also, we understand, members of the military committees of both houses of Congress, who are inclined to believe that the pending measures for preparedness need not include large increases for the coast defenses. It is a common saying that we need no such defenses on the Atlantic Coast south of Hatteras, and that the others we have are adequate for any emergency they may have to meet.

The publication of General WEAVER's report may change the opinion of some of these persons. It does not deal with glittering generalities. He admits the great strength of our batteries in material, but laments their weakness in personnel. He points out that it is within the limits of possibility that our great guns might even be used against the cities they were planned to protect. He dwells frankly on the failure of the States, not including New York, to supply the National Guardsmen they have been expected to supply to serve with the coast artillery. It is, indeed, surprising to learn, with all the Federal encouragement the National Guard has received since the passage of the Dick bill, that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas have not recruited a single coast artilleryman, that we have guns worth $41,000,000 which cannot be manned at all. The general opinion of the country will be that we need all our coast defenses and that they should be kept up. The need of a larger navy and a mobile army of effective strength is imperative, but these cannot be safely obtained at the expense of the coast artillery.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Presented for What It's Worth.

Whether by inspiration, ingenuity, or a more than lucky chance, somebody unknown to the present commentator, though probably enough others are wiser, has made a truly remarkable discovery in regard to the ruler of the German Empire—a discovery which in appearance at least links him with the mystical "beast" so vividly and appreciatively described in the thirteenth chapter of Revelation.

That chapter, as every student of exegetical history knows, has been the subject of deep study by men of learning, both before and since Sir ISAAC NEWTON bent his powerful mind to the task of its interpretation. Not one of the older delvers into this great puzzle seems to have happened upon the facts about to be disclosed—to wit:

Take the word "KAISER" and set down in order the numbers which designate the place of each of its letters in the alphabet. So doing, one gets 11 for K, 1 for A, 9 for I, 19 for S, 5 for E, and 18 for R. The elucidation is now well begun. The next step is to suffix to each of these numbers a 6. This is done because the Kaiser has six sons—a reason which to those unacquainted with this sort of exegesis may seem arbitrary and itself much in need of explanation, but those familiar with the appertinent literature will instantly recognize its adequacy. It is what they all do. Anyhow, by adding the 6 as directed one gets the new numbers, 116, 16, 96, 196, 56, and 186.

Add them together and the total is 666! That congeries of 6s well deserves an exclamation point, and would stand several of them, for, turning to the chapter mentioned and reading it through, one comes to the last verse:

> 18.—Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred threescore and six.

There be people, and in these days not a few perhaps, who will say that for identifying the Kaiser as the beast of Revelation this is something less than conclusive. The most obstinate of these doubters, however, or at least such of them as are not very fond of the German war lord, will be unable to deny that acceptance of the demonstration as sound would give to strangely many sentences and phrases in the verses preceding the eighteenth a startling applicability to current European events, weapons, and methods.

They Have the Price of Shelter.

Nobody who has friends or relatives near and dear among the pilgrims on the Oscar II. need be made apprehensive of the treatment which they are to receive in Europe, merely because the hotelkeepers of Christiania refused on wireless orders to "reserve accommodations" for the devoted 168.

Celebrations of Christmas have already begun in all the Scandinavian countries, and it is the season when "the quality" are attracted from the country districts to the city in great numbers. Therefore a natural reluctance was felt at houses of public entertainment for withholding from known patrons of regular periodic arrival rooms that might be needed for several days by strangers and aliens coming at a time that could not be definitely fixed. But the peace preachers will not suffer a cruel compulsion to sleep in the now so chilly streets of a city no distant neighbor of the arctic circle.

Mr. FORD can present, as a reason for getting what he wants, an argument which no hotelkeeper in the world could long refuse, and though he is not the man to throw money away, he does not haggle about the price of what he really wants, and on this trip, it can be assumed with confidence, he is not letting cost stand in the way of attaining his wishes. He is under a bond more obligating than those signed and sealed before notaries to take good care of his associates in the Great Adventure on which he has staked his fortune and his reputation, and he will not allow the very beginning of his crusade to be marred by a widely advertised humiliation.

And yet there is something of significance in this little episode. It shows, for one thing, that the arrangements for his excursion which Mr. FORD left to his chosen lieutenants have not been perfectly made. For another it reveals that Europe is not taking Mr. FORD and his friends with the seriousness, or ascribing to their presence the importance, upon which the very possibility of successful achievement depends. It would augur better for his hopes were he welcomed with sober, even frowning, faces, instead of the sort of smiles that mark his greeting.

Everybody Buying Presents.

There is some difficulty in explaining why it is that a Christmas season which is very far indeed from being an exceptionally "merry" one, even in this country, should be marked here by a notable increase over other years in what is known distinctively as Christmas trade.

People might have money to spend in buying presents for one another, and still lack the inclination to spend it. Apprehensions of a time not remote when all resources will be needed to meet primary needs could very well lead to the cutting down of avoidable expenditures, but while it cannot be said that Americans are ignorant of dire chances among those held by the future, they are not allowing the thought of what may happen to prevent them from celebrating Christmas with more than accustomed energy.

There is underlying wisdom as well as obvious hopefulness and courage in this, for the country would probably be weakened rather than strengthened by a present general resort to severe economy, with its consequent creation everywhere of "poor business" and anxiety. Prosperity is an excellent preparation for anything, and the belief that we are all right is an effective influence to make us so.

Much of the Christmas buying, of course, is extravagant and wasteful, but on the whole its consequences are good, and it is true, at least in a way, that the more we give, the more we have. Just the same, there are no audible lamentations, except among tradesmen and children, that Christmas comes but once a year.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

The Need for More Officers to Train Its Many Raw Recruits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many other American writers on military subjects the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES falls into the error of considering numbers as of the highest importance. In an article entitled "British Volunteers" he dwells on the fact that through Lord Derby's plan of recruiting, 4,000,000 new men have joined the ranks. All told, he informs us, Great Britain now has 7,000,000 men under arms, quite enough, he believes, to wear down and overcome the resistance of the Teutonic armies. It is the old mistake. Of course wars cannot be fought without soldiers, but the number of troops in the field is not nearly of so great importance as the quality of these troops. But even first-class soldiers cannot accomplish much unless they are backed by an efficient military organization, such as the German General Staff, which directs their movements and provides transportation, equipment, munitions, &c.

Now, the question is, of what value will the British Army of 7,000,000 prove to be? In the first place, it has to be trained and disciplined before it can hope to accomplish anything, and to train and discipline so large an army, an immense number of officers is required. Seven million men would need about 200,000 commissioned officers, from First Lieutenants up to corps commanders. In addition an even greater number of noncommissioned officers is required. These constitute the backbone of the army, and without them no great results can be hoped for. Where is England to get this vast number of officers? Quick promotions from the ranks will be necessary to fill these positions, and quick promotions generally result in inefficient and incompetent officers. Even the original British armies, which were no doubt much better than anything England has today, or is likely to have for years to come, were no match for the better disciplined and better officered German troops. This was conclusively proved at the battles of Mons and Charleroi, when the English and German armies met for the first time. England has no trained reserves of either officers or men to draw on and must, therefore, fall back on raw material.

In Germany things are very much different. There we find vast reserves of fairly experienced officers and men, and while a considerable quantity of raw material has to be employed, there are enough trained men to give steadiness and efficiency to the whole. Therefore, I say again that numbers alone do not decide wars. The Germans have been outnumbered from the very beginning and still are, but superior discipline, organization, experience, and efficiency have enabled them to triumph so far, and will no doubt continue to do so until their enemies are completely overthrown.

BENEDICT PRIETH.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 14, 1915.

Where to Dump the Snow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every year we become more helpless when the snow falls, for the larger the city the more vehicles and horses will be out hunting for a place to fall down. And the larger the city the longer the average haul to the dumping ground. The time may soon arrive when the man who comes in the morning with a team too old for anything except to hire to the city will get his hundred pounds of snow, disappear with it, and not return for another load until late in the afternoon of the next day, unless a thaw melts his dab of snow en route.

Therefore I suggest that wagons hauling snow use as a dumping ground any part, except sidewalk, of any street which for a distance of one block or more is strictly residential—that is, has no stores on either side of it and no car line for a distance of one block or more. Dump also on extra wide streets.

It might be well for the city to make up a thousand light, cheap sleds for snow removal. They would drag hard on bare ground, but this would be of little moment if they hauled snow only a few hundred yards instead of many miles. Six rude sleds and bodies cost no more than one wagon, and can be stacked up when not in use in the space occupied by one wagon.

S. N. STEWART.
Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1915.

Time to Train Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to contribute one suggestion which I do not happen to have seen offered to the solution of the problem of preparedness on the side of the army: Enlist the boys and young men who leave or graduate from our high schools in June for six, nine, or twelve months. The great majority of these youths have no particular business opening and would welcome, I believe, army training for six months or a year. And they could, and I believe would, gladly stay for this length of time and receive thorough instruction and training.

CLARENCE W. ROUSE.
Newton, N. J., Dec. 10, 1915.

A Roosevelt Legion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the report that Colonel Roosevelt may volunteer in a Canadian regiment for service in Flanders. There are thousands of us who would follow him across the border and help the Allies in their fight for democracy and humanity. With the Colonel in command of a Canadian division (made up of Americans) it would prove to the world that there are Americans who are not "too proud to fight" for a just cause.

W. F. GOFF.
Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1915.

The Failure to Educate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the tests of schoolboys in their final year, selected from twelve public schools, and the humiliating results, is it not time to call to account the incompetent system of education which does not educate, even in the elementary studies? Oh, for a return to the old New England academy!

New York, Dec. 18, 1915. A FATHER.

THE EMPTY GARDEN.

My garden seems a lonely spot, the sad
days come and go,
Ice crystals gleam where flowers have
been, the walks are white with
snow.
The old bench by the grape vine arch
is stained by rain and frost,
Gone are the leaves that shaded it, the
vines like swords are crossed.
The golden-hearted marigolds lie brown
and limp in death,
And all the dreams I sowed with them
are withered by war's breath.
The storms that pelt my window pane
sound like the orphans' cry,
I see a crimson trail of blood upon the
sunset sky.
The Spring will wake my garden plot,
the flowers will bud and blow,
But what about the lands laid waste,
the dead that cannot sow?

ADELLA WASHER.

WASTE IN SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

E. P. Wheeler Speaks for Education as Against Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Nathan's letter defending Mrs. Catt's position—"Suffrage First"—is an instance of that faith in the ballot as a panacea which is the common suffragist error. Let us test it by facts.

She says that "the Consumers' League endeavored some years ago to get all the Inspectors of the Labor Department appointed through civil service examinations." The New York Civil Service Reform Association, composed of men and voters, was in that fight, and did more work than the Consumers' League. We failed, not because we did not have the right to vote, but because the labor unions were not educated enough to see the necessity of making appointments by merit and fitness. I, myself, heard one of their representatives denounce the system. It was education, and not the ballot, that was needed.

I have before me the report of the Council of the National Civil Service League, made this very month. It points out that the Legislature of Colorado has just "enacted a new law which will largely defeat the purpose of the merit system." After women in Chicago were given the right to vote in municipal elections the most shameful violations of the civil service law were committed by the Mayor of that city, elected partly by the female vote. On the other hand, in Ohio, at the same election in 1912, at which the people of that State voted against political suffrage for women, they voted in favor of a civil service amendment to the State Constitution, and in New Jersey twelve municipalities have already adopted the merit system.

The waste of the campaign for woman suffrage, as it has been waged for the last two years, is this: "It arrays in hostile camps men and women who should be working together for social reform; it avowedly puts the demand for supposed rights before the call of duty; it teaches the young people coming on the stage that the ballot is the panacea, the political activity is the ideal for women. In short, it is "suffrage first."

If the energy and money that the suffragists have put into the campaign had been expended in educating those who have the suffrage now, we should have made real progress.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Dec. 17, 1915.

A MORE FLEXIBLE TARIFF.

Its Value to Us in the Desperate Competition of Post-Bellum Trade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evident to all that the end of the European war will bring conditions that may work very great harm to American industries. It is well known that we in America must prepare for a competition in some lines of manufacture more severe than anything we have previously been subjected to. This extraordinary competition will come not only from Germany, but as well from Great Britain, France, Austria, and to a more limited extent from Italy, Russia, Belgium, and practically all the countries of Europe.

Compensation for labor in manufacture will be very low in Europe after the war and all conditions influencing free exports and limiting imports will be made as favorable to Europe as possible. And it is possible for the Governments of Germany and Great Britain, at least, to make conditions very unpleasant for Americans by means of their tariff laws.

In those countries it is possible for the Governments to raise or lower rates of duty for the purpose of keeping manufactures at home and keeping foreign manufactures out. American manufacturers have felt the pinch of this policy when it has been put into practical effect in the past. Many of them have striven to build up an export trade, and have succeeded in doing so only to learn that the Government of the country taking the goods has calmly but summarily put an end to the matter by raising the tariff on the particular article, or in some way construing the tariff laws to make further trade impossible, thus handing back to native producers the business they were losing to America.

It is this power to apply the tariff laws to specific instances of trade that this Government ought now to possess, in order that the probable drastic competition may be in some measure controlled.

If there is finally a tariff commission it could not get to the point of recommending a change of this nature in a long while. In the meantime the desperately needy German and English and French and Austrian manufacturers would have invaded this market on terms of such ruinous inequality as to destroy some lines of American industry. What these lines are is very well known. Competition in them is not shunned by American manufacturers, if it proceeds along legitimate commercial lines, even if those lines are drawn very tensely in favor of the foreign makers. They do fear competition based upon the desperate conditions that are to prevail in Europe after this war is ended; conditions which are expected to ignore costs, wages, profits, and those modern ameliorating conditions that have been gradually transforming industries in this country.

Some far-seeing and acute member of Congress may make for himself a name by formulating this necessity and shaping it into a bill and introducing the bill into this Congress.

GEORGE FRENCH.
Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 14, 1915.

Cheapest Insurance for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An army that is not strong enough to discourage invasion is not cheap at any price, as is illustrated by Belgium's toy national guard that has cost her so dearly as compared with the efficient Swiss Army that has been a priceless boon by keeping her out of the war. The Swiss system of universal military training would certainly make us invincible, but I do not think such a radical measure is necessary.

An Admiral of our navy has suggested a happy alternative. He prefaced his remarks by saying, "I hold no brief for the army, but if we do all in our power for preparedness, our only guarantee against invasion for the next five years is the army." His idea is to have every boy of seventeen or eighteen serve, without pay, under competent professional officers. That there is nothing revolutionary about this may be judged from the fact that there were 844,891 enlistments of boys 17 years and under in the Union Army during the civil war and 1,051,438 of 18 years and under. A year in the army or navy would be a splendid thing for our boys, making them respectful, quick, and resourceful, and start them in life with a good physique; our officers would gain the necessary experience in handling large armies, and our country would become less sectional by North, South, East, and West rubbing shoulders and getting to know one another better. Best of all, we taxpayers would get the cheapest insurance possible against a ruinous war.

SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN,
Major, N. G. N. Y.
New York, Dec. 16, 1915.

For a Widowed Mother.

In April last a man of twenty-nine died of brain fever. He left a young widow and two babies. The mother is suffering with internal trouble, the elder child, 4 years of age, has kidney trouble, and needs constant care and attention.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, is caring for the family, and appeals for funds to make the continuance of assistance possible. Gifts may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association at 192 Bowery.

Sincere thanks are offered to the following in response to previous appeals: T. W. Lefrants, $15; Dorothy F. Hall, $5; No Name, $2 and "R.," $1.

BELGIUM AS THE TEACHER OF THE NATIONS.

Professor Royce Predicts a New Sense of International Duty and a Rapid Recovery After the War.

By PROFESSOR JOSIAH ROYCE,
Department of Philosophy, Harvard University; Author of "The World and the Individual," &c.

The article which follows is, in part, a paper prepared for a gathering of teachers of philosophy at Harvard University in honor of Professor Maurice de Wulf of the University of Louvain.

Wherein lies our best ground for hope that out of the present crisis we are to be led nearer toward the goal that the great community of mankind is consciously or unconsciously seeking to attain? In answering this, time requires me to be very brief. But let me mention one memory which has of late brightened a good many sad hours for me when I think of the social transformation which recent decades have seen, and compare them with the changes through which we are now passing.

About a quarter of a century ago South America was passing through that series of international conflicts and of internal revolutionary struggle, one phase of which culminated in those troubles of the Argentine Republic which led in Europe to the failure of the Barings. We in the United States, nearly all of us, believed at that time that there was little hope of seeing the republics of South America reach any position in which international peace, so far as the mutual relations of those republics were concerned, could become more frequent or more stable. Most of us supposed that those republics were thenceforth doomed to a series of wars and revolutions whose end was not definable and not to be hoped for.

But of late years, when in various voyages in tropical waters I have chanced to meet ambitious, vigorous, and reasonably well cultivated young South Americans, representatives sometimes of commercial firms, interested sometimes in engineering, and sometimes in social problems, I have heard from such young men (especially in case they were Peruvians, or Chileans, or citizens of Argentina) comments whose tone was both clear and confident. Such men like to say that civilization now finds its most secure home in the southern republics of South America, where international peace and the avoidance of revolution are rapidly coming to be used as normal and natural events, expressing not only what humanity needs, but what civilized humanity is henceforth normally to get.

The opinion of such young South Americans is sometimes expressed with naïveté. Their pride is doubtless somewhat exaggerated. But it is such men that at this moment no doubt are tempted to speak of uncivilized Europe.

I do not know how long this stage of South American civilization, in which peace with honor seems, for the time, the normal event, will continue. But when one remembers the year 1890, and recalls the failure of the Barings, and the seeming hopelessness of the South American situation, one tends to be inspired with a certain hope that Europe also may find its way out of the bad dreams, of the delirious wars and absurdities in which at the moment it lives, into the new light of reason, of liberty, and of wisdom. We cannot predict this result, but the South American republics that in 1890 we pitied and despised for their unreasonableness and for their evil passions—they give us a right to some hope for Europe.

And we in this gathering may also look for hope in another direction. In 1871, when the book of Swinburne's called "Songs Before Sunrise" was first printed, not only did Europe mourn the dead of 1870 and 1871, and not only did its captives and martyrs seem to demand from the poet the question, "What of the night?" but European civilization knew almost as little of Japan as it now knows of how to keep the peace, or of how to acquire international freedom. We who sit about this table well know how deeply the new Japan, of whose wisdom and of whose ideals we have learned only since that time, has transformed our own view, not only of what Oriental civilization has meant and may mean, but of what place its ideas and ideals are likely to occupy in the civilization of the future. Humanity's whole idea of itself had been transformed since 1870 through an understanding—an understanding still no doubt in its infancy—concerning the true relations between the civilization and the thought of the West and the East. This new insight today enters into our life. It helps us to become, in a measure to remain, both humane and rational.

The world where such transformations can so swiftly occur, and where such powers for good and for reason are so manifestly at work, we have a right to hope, not only for present escape from the power of the spoiler, not only for early release from the might of death, oppression, and inhumanity in the form in which that might is now displaying itself, but for a rapid and real growth in the wisdom which philosophy seeks, and which it is our privilege as students of philosophy to defend, and, as far as in us lies, to teach. * * *

However the present war results, and whatever be the efforts made after the war to preserve the future peace of the nations, there is one consequence of the war to which, as I believe, we may look forward with reasonable confidence. The war will teach the nations, and, as far as possible, humanity at large, to take a new interest in the ancient ethical idea of duty, and to get a new insight into what the meaning of that idea of duty is. * * *

For some reason until recently the nations have not been guided, in their dealings with one another, by the idea of duty. Sometimes the nations have been fond of each other. Sometimes they have quarreled. But to do their duty as nations to one another, and to humanity, has heretofore been little of their concern. Therefore, as I strongly hope, this war, by the very vastness of the calamities through which it leads, will bring the nations to a new consciousness which will awaken the much-needed international conscience, the long-sought but, after all, thus far little effective sense on the part of the individual nation: "We owe our duty to humanity, and consequently to our fellow nations." We owe this duty, because if each nation has its own life, and its own irrevocable past, it does unwisely if it so acts that afterward, if wise, it must regret its past, and must repudiate the principles which have thus far guided its course of action. After this war, when Europe, alas, is more a house of the dead than ever before, and when the wreck of the highest human good has been greater than ever before, we may well believe that the new consciousness of duty which will result will influence nations as well as individuals. Thus the unexampled tragedies of the times may well teach humanity new lessons about what national and international duties are. Philosophers are interested in whatever teaches such lessons.

But not only the tragedies of our times may teach us new lessons as to what international duty is, the deeds of our times include acts which give us new examples never known before of how a nation, facing a great crisis, can be guided mainly or solely by the idea of duty—that is, of its duty as a nation to other nations and to mankind. Emerson's classic word about how Duty speaks to the Youth is in the minds of all of you. Emerson wrote that word, addressing it to the generation of youth to which belonged the heroes whose names are now written on the tablets of Memorial Hall. Emerson wondered how the delights and distractions, the sports and the noisy occupations of youth could be so interrupted by the divine messages which bore the word of duty to the youth of America, that the still small voice of duty sent forth the youth of our country "to hazard all in freedom's fight"—

> So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
> So close is God to man,
> When Duty whispers low, "Thou must,"
> The Youth replies, "I can."

Emerson found this divine efficacy of the voice of duty, when it spoke to the heroic youth of our civil war, something miraculous.

It is a most hopeful sign that in our day, and during the present war, there was a moment when the voice of duty spoke low, but with divine power, not merely to an individual, or to any mere collection or mass of individuals, but to a nation, to a nation heroic and noble beyond the measure of what the wit of man has heretofore viewed as possible.

In the Autumn of 1914 "so nigh was grandeur to our dust, so close was God to man, that when Duty whispered low, 'Thou must,'" that hero nation, Belgium, replied; "I can," and so, in Emerson's words, was nerved "to hazard all in freedom's fight"—a fight not only for the life of a nation, but for the life of humanity. Thus a nation has appeared, as perhaps never before, in the light of a suffering servant of the Lord among the nations.

With strong assurance, then, we may look forward to two results of this war in which all philosophers will be interested. The tragedies of this war will arouse a new international conscience, a new sense that a nation has a duty as much as a man. The great example of Belgium will show to the world, as never before, what a nation can do when, in a grave crisis, it faces and does its duty, both to other nations and to humanity. * * *

With reverence for Belgium and its heroic citizens, with high hopes for their future, with honest, hearty, and enduring indignation against their enemies, I venture to inscribe myself their friend in the cause of liberty and of humanity.

ALBANY'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Will Canal Trade Bring to Her Wonderful Prosperity?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the editorial in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "Those who have thought deeply enough to understand why cities thrive at the head of ocean navigation on great rivers know that ships go as far inland as the water will take them. Albany is entitled to rank with Hamburg and Antwerp."

If this be true, geographic and economic ideas developed by existing facts will have to be rearranged. Will the writer point out some city in North America other than Montreal where ships pass a city of any importance to make port higher up the river? The Hudson has always been navigable for seagoing vessels for more than 100 miles above its mouth. Hudson at one time was one of the chief whaling ports of the country. Yet how many persons now living have seen any number of seagoing ships in front of that city? Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Hudson have always been in reach of all seagoing vessels except the most modern big steamships, yet how many vessels ever pass Yonkers? Since the railroads were built Hudson has had navigable water in front, with rail connection to the east, north, and west; every advantage promised the head of the river after the proposed expenditure by Congress, yet what has her commerce been?

Why does the writer pick Albany as entitled to rank with Hamburg and Antwerp? The Barge Canal enters the Hudson at Waterford, opposite the northerly part of the City of Troy and ten miles north of the present Albany steamboat dock. Clustered about this entrance and northerly of the southern boundaries of Troy and Watervliet is a community of over 120,000 people, not

'DON QUIXOTE' FILM NOT LIKE CERVANTES

Moments Only in the Triangle Picture When Spanish Classic Seems to Live Upon Screen.

HOPPER VALOROUS KNIGHT

He Is a Capital Mime, but Satire of Romance Is Too Subtle to be Transmitted to Picture.

The "Don Quixote" revealed yesterday in the Knickerbocker Theatre with De Wolf Hopper in the title rôle as the feature of the new Triangle picture program proved to be about 95 per cent. movie and 5 per cent. Cervantes. Not that the movie makers did not adhere fairly closely to the classic, borrowing most of their material from the text, but that the nature of the cinema precludes the transmission of anything so subtle as satire, which is the essence of the book.

And so while the picture, measured by prevailing screen standards, is considerably above the average from the viewpoint of giving any very definite and correct conception of one of the world's greatest pieces of literature, it is not eminently successful. It serves to define once more and rather sharply the limitations of this modern form of entertainment, which has cast a spell over so many millions of this globe's inhabitants. Undoubtedly there are movies in Mars, too, if there are sentient beings there to watch them.

At first glance it would appear that the immortal record of the gentleman who read so many books of chivalry telling of the extravagant doings of knights errant that he lost his reason and "armed himself cap-a-pie, mounted Rosinante, placed the helmet on his head, braced on his target, took his lance, and through the private gate of his back yard issued forth into the open plain" to redress the grievances of the world should be a treasure trove for a scenario seeker. It is one, indeed, and in the endless procession of adventures that befell Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and Rosinante and Dapple, their faithful dumb servants, there is material for a dozen more pictures.

But just as D. W. Griffith is granted permission to announce at the beginning of this film that he merely supervised the direction of its making and did not produce it personally, so Cervantes should be given a few luminous lines in which he might disclaim credit for everything but the basic idea. If he could but know what the moderns were doing to his greatest work he would probably break out of the Spanish ossuary in which his bones were interred just 300 years ago and demand some such justice. To those familiar with the book the picture version is merely a diverting illustration of the superiority of mind over matter; to those unfamiliar it is apt to give an erroneous idea of the nature of the masterpiece.

The use made of one of the episodes will serve to illustrate this. The adventure at the inn related in Chapter XVI. of the book is incorporated in the film. This is the episode in which Don Quixote, having been placed in a wretched bed in the garret of the inn he imagined to be a castle, as he lay dreaming of his Dulcinea, intercepted Maritones, a servant girl, on her way to keep a tryst with a carrier lodged in the same room. A struggle in the dark followed, when the jealous carrier discovered what he believed to be the wench's perfidy, brought the innkeeper, and is described by Cervantes in these words: "The carrier belabored Sancho, Sancho the wench, the wench Sancho, and the innkeeper the wench, all redoubling their blows without intermission."

Here is the episode a la cinema: The serving girl is not the "broadfaced, flat-headed wench" of the book, but the beautiful Dulcinea. Don Quixote at once sees in her his adored lady for whom he vows to perform valiant deeds. The jealousy of the carrier at Don Quixote's attention to Dulcinea is developed through many feet of film. Then comes the scene in the corridor, but in the book was a deliciously droll account of a Spanish mistake of three centuries ago becomes on the screen a rather vulgar knockabout, with the flavor of Cervantes so far lacking as to give a different meaning to the scene. There is much cudgeling and falling down stairs and rubbing of injured parts, after the familiar movie manner.

The story of Dorothea and Don Fernando is used with happier results, and provides opportunities for some stirring scenes. Then, too, early in the film there is the affair of the windmills. Instead of a flock, two mills are shown, and when Don Quixote charges one, first his lance is caught in the sail, and then he is picked up and carried 'round and 'round, and finally hurled to the stones below.

A weakness of directors is revealed in this scene. Either because they credit their audiences with a low degree of imagination, or because they are still intoxicated with the possibilities of their new toy, they are continually placing inserts in the film designed to show what is passing in the brain of the character on the screen at that moment. Thus, as Don Quixote, sitting on Rosinante, gazes at the windmills from afar, the form of a Titan alternately comes and fades away in front of either mill. This is to inform the spectator that Don Quixote imagines them giants, as if the printed title didn't do so more effectively and with less havoc to illusion.

There are passing moments when the "Don Quixote" of Cervantes seems to live upon the screen. These are the brief glimpses of the armored knight astride his lank horse, the squat form of the squire on the donkey trotting along behind, lone figures in a luxurious landscape of mountains and trees that might as well be Spain as California.

So excellent an actor as De Wolf Hopper could not fail to give an intelligent characterization of the knight. Mr. Hopper is likewise a capital mime, a qualification valuable for picture work. He looked a bit too well fed for the part, and grimaced and used certain gestures with so great frequency that they became monotonous, but this is his first screen adventure and he proved himself a good camera subject.

In other picture theatres these films were shown yesterday: Valeska Suratt in "The Immigrant," in the Strand; May Robson in "A Night Out," in the Vitagraph; William Farnum in "A Soldier's Oath," in the Academy of Music, and the Riverside; Triangle films in the Eighty-first Street; Nance O'Neil in "A Woman's Past," in Proctor's Twenty-third Street.

"Peter Rabbit" for Two Hospitals.

A musical play and pantomime called "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland," inspired by the woodland stories of Thornton Burgess, will be presented iat a series of four performances in the Lexington Theatre the afternoons of Dec. 27, 29, 30, and 31. Horace S. Tibbs has written the book of the play, Miriam Teichner the lyrics, and Ted Ward the music. The entertainment will be staged by Jack Mason, with 300 members of a club taking part in the performance. The profits from the four performances will be divided between Flower and Sydenham Hospitals.

Fromhold-Green Wedding Dec. 29.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Grace Green, daughter of Mrs. Franklin A. Green of 253 West 100th Street, to Alexander Ferdinand Fromhold, Jr., of New York and Rutherford, N. J., which will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of the church, will officiate.

The bride, whose brother, Guy W. Green, will give her in marriage, will have as her matron of honor Mrs. Edmund C. Shaw. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Alice Fromhold, Evelyn Chellborg, Fay Cornell, and Frances Palmer.

Mr. Fromhold will have as best man James Allen, Jr., and the ushers chosen are Willian Earl, Raymond Hathaway, Ranson Knauer, and Charles Jackson. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the Hotel Claridge.

Miss Silberman to Wed Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Dodye Silberman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Silberman of 125 East Ninety-fifth Street, and Philip Goldsmith will take place on Thursday evening, at the Savoy Hotel. The Misses Martha Silberman and Beatrice Lewinson will be bridesmaids and little Beatrice Levy the flower girl. Louis Goldsmith is to be his brother's best man and Joseph Silberman, Harry Silberman, Archie Levy, and Mervin Myres are to be the ushers.

Stern-Moyse Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Nita Madeleine Moyse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Moyse and Harold Armand Stern, will take place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at Delmonico's.

Miss Bacon to Wed Dr. Camerden.

Frank L. Bacon of 1 Oak Street, Far Rockaway, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Grace B. Bacon, to Dr. Henry B. Camerden of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, this city.

Miss Anne A. Ward Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Anne Allen Ward, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Allen Ward of 319 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, to James Waring McCoy, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. McCoy of South Orange, N. J., is announced. Miss Ward is a sister of Mrs. Perry Bogue.

Herman-Frankel Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Beth Herman of 771 West End Avenue to Samuel Frankel is announced. Miss Herman is a sister of Alexander Herman of the brokerage firm of Alexander Herman & Brother, and Mr. Frankel is connected with the Frankel system.

In Aid of Santa Claus Association.

A series of benefit performances of current dramatic attractions will be given this week for the Santa Claus Association, which receives the letters to Santa Claus written by children and formerly sent to the Dead Letter Office. Tonight the performance of "The Eternal Magdalene" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, tomorrow night the performance of "Under Fire" at the Hudson, and Wednesday night the performance of "Rolling Stones" at the Harris will be for the benefit of this charity.

Selwyns Give a Stage Party.

The Selwyns gave their annual party last night at the Hudson Theatre. Once every year the theatrical managers celebrate the success of their attractions by entertaining several hundred men and women who have something to do with the stage. There was dancing on the stage and refreshments in the foyer last night, and between the two there was a constant procession of stars, managers, and plain persons on foot.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman Guests

The Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman were the guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark Morris at Lolama, their country place at Rye, N. Y.

THE STAGE SOCIETY TRIES MELODRAMA

Hypnotism, Auras, Psychometers et al in "The Soul Machine."

BY ONE DANIEL GARRETSON

New Piece at the Gaiety Has Marks of Having Been Written or Rewritten by Augustus Thomas.

THE SOUL MACHINE—A psycho-melodrama in four acts by Daniel Garretson. Produced under the auspices of the Stage Society of New York at the Gaiety Theatre.

Alvira Fenton	Jane Marbury
Dr. Fuller Staunton	Bennett Southard
Marion Fenton	Edith Luckett
Mrs. Fenton	Helen Robertson
Carroll Fenton	George Clark
Thompson	J. K. Hutchinson
Benedick Nichols	Walter Connolly
Willard Staunton	Eugene O'Brien
Ramsey Gordon Keith	Vincent Serrano
Sara	Doris Wooldridge
MacArdle	Tom McGrath
Penley	Galway Herbert
Deputy Sheriff	John Warnick

After a season spent in pleasant dalliance with Granville Barker, the Stage Society of New York reverted last evening to its earlier form of activity by doing a little producing on its own account. The place was the Gaiety Theatre. There an audience of members and very special guests, which had gone in by way of the side door in honor of the day, was treated to a full dress rehearsal of a new play in four acts called "The Soul Machine." The public will be admitted to the matinées today and tomorrow.

This new piece is set down on the program as the work of one Daniel Garretson, and is there further described as a psycho-melodrama. It is that with a vengeance. Hypnotism of a force and utilitarian value calculated to make Svengali green with envy, murders done with all the subtleties of deepest chemistry, little experiments in the association of ideas, blood-red and gold-shot auras of the sort that kept interesting the life of the lady in They," and handy mechanical detectors of crime that Craig Kennedy has found useful in his short-story sleuthing—all these are worked into a play which has a tremendously interesting first act, and moments of keen theatrical effectiveness scattered through the other three.

Time was when the detective fiction was asked to track the crafty criminal by means of his nimble wits, but in these scientific days he works from a laboratory. The false whiskers have given way to the test tube. You know the kind.

"I shall casually ask him to hold this sensitized disk between his teeth for two minutes. If the bell then rings in that cabinet we shall know that he murdered Esther Stokes four years ago in Bucharest."

It is the genuine psychometer which plays the title rôle in "The Soul Machine," and it is used for the undoing of Dr. Gordon Keith, chemist, murderer, hypnotist, thief, sleight-of-hand artist, and vaudeville star.

Stanley Fenton dies in Milwaukee, apparently of sunstroke, and at the very day and hour of his passing his sister Marian, a psychic, dreams in New York that she sees him being choked to death by a man whose face is strange to her. A year later she meets that man and recognizes him, but soon becomes his complete hypnotic subject. It is the young man to whom she is engaged who halts her just as she is starting to go away with Keith, and it is the psychometer which fastens Keith's crimes upon him in the end.

The psychometer, with its dancing spotlight, records the subconscious emotional ecstasies of the man who has him whose hands are pressed upon its plates. In the darkened room you watch the light skip along the scale as word after word is spoken suggestive of the crimes of which he is suspected. Fearfully you are urged to summon to his mind the men he had killed, the means, and the occasions. And as the telltale light dances the horrified woman, who has been the partner of his crimes, breaks down and blurts out enough to make possible the fall of the final curtain.

Here is a theatrically intense climax for you, one that follows two acts and a half somewhat too sparsely written and far too packed with miscellaneous psychic phenomena. There is so much of this that it quite absorbs the attention to the undoing of all interest in the human story that is being unfolded.

There are too many moments when you feel as though you had started out to the play and wound up by mistake at a performance by some strolling magician. It would be quite unfair, however, to judge the dramatic force of the piece by the interest achieved last evening, for the performance was exceedingly ragged and the audience monstrously talkative. One player of a major rôle had stepped into the part at short notice and was obliged to grope about for all his lines. There was some good work done, however. There might be mention of Sarah Luckett and George Clark.

Even if Augustus Thomas had not been present last evening, and even if it had not been generally understood he had a fatherly interest in "The Soul Machine," it is hard to believe that many could have witnessed the play without developing the secret conviction that he had something to do with it.

At a hundred different points it invites that dark suspicion that it was either written or rewritten by the author of "The Witching Hour." These lurk in the manner as well as the matter, and certainly the first act—a notable example of fine dramatic effect achieved unpretentiously and with the greatest economy of means—is the work of a craftsman as expert as Augustus Thomas.

Dr. Herman Peter Gerbert.

Dr. Herman Peter Gerbert died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at his residence, 329 Main Street, Orange, N. J. Born fifty-seven years ago in Orange, he was graduated from Columbia College in 1880, an honor man. Taking a scholarship in chemistry, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1883, and after service at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, he began practice in Orange.

George N. Steinmetz.

George N. Steinmetz, a retired contractor, whose two greatest works were the building of the Galveston sea wall and the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, died yesterday at his home, 465 West End Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Seagertown, Penn., and was in the contracting business all his life. After the completion of the Roosevelt Dam, three years ago, he retired and came to this city to live. His wife survives him.

Eben F. Wells.

Eben F. Wells, formerly associated with James J. Hill, and more recently connected with the Home Telephone Company on the Pacific Coast, died on Dec. 9 in Portland, Ore., in his sixty-first year. He formerly lived in this city, but of recent years had made his home in St. Paul, Seattle, and Portland. Mr. Wells was unmarried and is survived by several cousins, one of whom is Mrs. Samuel Sloan of 45 East Fifty-third Street. He will be buried today at Brattleboro, Vt.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC.

Little-Known Pieces by Beethoven, Bach and Brahms Heard.

The second concert of the Friends of Music, given yesterday afternoon in the Ritz-Carlton, maintained the interest and distinction that have marked most of the programs offered by this organization since it began its activities. By presenting to its subscribers matters that rarely or never are performed in the usual course of things elsewhere it has justified its existence and the purposes of its founders. Yesterday were heard Beethoven's quintet for wind instruments and piano, a sonata for piano and flute by Bach, the first of the set of six for these instruments, and Brahms's Serenade for small orchestra, Op. 16. These were played by "the Barrère organization" of wind and string players, and Mr. Harold Bauer, pianist. They all gave great and unusual pleasure, because of the beauty of the music and the excellence of the performance.

Beethoven's quintet is obviously an early work, and in fact dates only a little later than his first published compositions. It sounds in some respects more "old fashioned," more under the Haydn influence, than they; but it is charming, especially when it is performed with such fine skill in quality and blending of the tone as it was by Mr. Bauer and his associates. There is no question of Bach's sonata sounding old fashioned; for the poetry and charm of the music rise above the idiom in which it is cast. Mr. Barrère's performance was a delight in the mellowness and translucency of his tone and the finesse of his phrasing; and Mr. Bauer's playing of the piano was beautifully consorted with it, unless there were certain passages in which the tone of the pianoforte was a little superabundant for the delicacy of the flute. And it should be remembered that the pianoforte is only a makeshift for the harpsichord, for which this part was written and conceived by Bach, and which by nature more easily fuses in its tone with that of the flute.

Brahms wrote two "serenades" for orchestra, of which the first has in recent years been heard here. Experienced concertgoers in New York might tax their memories in vain to recall a performance of the second. It lies midway between orchestral and chamber music. The "little orchestra" for which it is written is an orchestra without violins, one in which the violas give the highest and brightest string tone. That Brahms had a particularly rich and dark color scheme in mind for the composition, perhaps something of an experiment, was shown by the performance yesterday.

Mr. Barrère, wisely as it seemed, in view of the size of the audience room, chose to treat the piece as chamber music. He employed only two violas, and one violoncello and bass respectively, to balance the wind instruments, which they did most suitably. The music has the general purpose and character of the "serenades and" "assations" of the time, not too serious in its nature, full of spontaneity, of insinuating melody, and rhythmic character.

ALGERNON ST. JOHN-BRENON

Musical Critic of The Morning Telegraph Dies at Atlantic City.

Algernon St. John-Brenon, who for more than ten years had been a member of the staff of The Morning Telegraph, died late Saturday night in Atlantic City, where he went two weeks ago in the hope of benefiting his health. For more than a year Mr. Brenon had been suffering from kidney disease.

In recent years Mr. Brenon had been the musical critic of The Telegraph, and had written dramatic criticisms as well. He had a wide acquaintance among stars of the operatic and dramatic stage. He was a man of scholarly attainments and a clever linguist, reading and speaking Latin, Greek, Italian, and French, and having a reading knowledge of German. This linguistic ability made him invaluable to his paper as an interviewer of foreign celebrities.

Mr. Brenon was born in Dublin in 1875, and when he came to this country twenty years ago he founded and conducted for nine years, the Pittsburgh Preparatory School. He was the son of Charles St. John Brenon, an English dramatic critic, who is still living. He is also survived by his mother, his wife, Grace Damion Brenon, who, before her marriage, was a singer at Covent Garden, and by two daughters, the Misses Aileen and Juliet Brenon. A brother, Herbert Brenon, is in Bermuda directing the filming of a moving picture.

The body will be brought to New York this morning and taken to the family residence, 145 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Professor A. W. Wright Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Professor Arthur Williams Wright, who had held the Chair of Physics and Chemistry at Yale since 1872, died today at his residence after a protracted illness. He was 79 years of age, and had attained international fame for his original work in physics, optics, and chemistry. As the first American scientist to secure definite results from the X-ray, his papers in the National Academy of Sciences attracted wide attention. Professor Wright was born in Lebanon, Conn., and was graduated from Yale in the class of '59, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1861.

WON'T CROWN POIRET AS CZAR OF FASHION

Importers Will Be Fair with Paris Dressmakers, but Suspect Syndicate Aims.

492 OPEN FRENCH HOUSES

New York Merchants to Discuss Would-Be Dictator's Manifesto and Take Action.

What's the real reason for Paul Poiret's attack upon American importers? What is behind his diatribe published yesterday? These are questions the Fifth Avenue dealers want answered. If the French designers have a real grievance against American buyers, leading importers will try to have it adjusted; but if, as several suggested, Paul Poiret is trying to make himself the fashion dictator of France and America through self-advertising, American importers will ignore him and deal with others of the 492-odd French designers who have not joined Poiret's "Le Syndicat de Defense de la Couture Française."

For, despite Poiret's prominence in print, Fifth Avenue importers said yesterday that he was only one of 500 French designers and by no means the most capable and commanding. One-tenth of the 500 designers, it was asserted, are recognized by well-dressed women of Europe and America as greater figures in the world of fashion than he. The head of a well-known Fifth Avenue house said yesterday that Poiret had lost prestige in the last two years because of radical tendencies and was simply trying to "get back" by advertising.

Won't Admit Trouble Maker.

While the Fifth Avenue merchants do not intend to accept dictation from Paul Poiret, they are willing, it was represented, to admit him into their business activities, if he will come in as other designers do and not make trouble. J. M. Gidding of J. M. Gidding & Co. stated this point of view yesterday.

Why should we fight? What's the trouble all about anyhow? Why can't we all get together and see just what the matter is and straighten things out? It is true, of course, that there are fashion pirates in this country as in every country, and the reputable houses here want such men excluded from the field as much as does Paul Poiret or any French designer. I should favor the Chamber of Commerce Council, before which all difficulties between Frenchmen and Americans in the clothing business could be referred for adjustment.

If Mr. Poiret wants to come into such an arrangement we will be glad to have him. But if he intends to issue such wholesale untruths against American importers as those published this morning, and if he seeks to make himself the dictator of fashions, he certainly will lose more than he will gain. If he will sell us goods as other designers might, friendly relations will prevail in fashion, and give fair treatment, we've no objection to buying from him. But if he thinks Paul Poiret is the only designer in Paris and can call us names and tell us what we should do, he will soon find himself in oblivion except for the free and paid advertising the press sees fit to give him.

New York Syndicate Fails.

One Fifth Avenue merchant said yesterday that Philip Ortiz, commonly known as Paul Poiret's representative in New York, had taken steps to form an American syndicate to work in cooperation with the French syndicate to which Poiret and seven other designers belong, but that the New York importers would not go into any such organization because it would be dictated to by Poiret, as is the French syndicate. Such an organization as that contemplated by Mr. Gidding, it was said, would win much more general approval both in New York and Paris.

It was said last night that a number of importers would meet this week and discuss the attitude of Poiret's syndicate and decide what action the trade here should best take.

Mrs. Sallie W. B. Morris.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Sallie Withers Bruce Morris, whose first husband, E. M. Bruce, was a distinguished member of the Confederacy, died at her home here last night, aged 84 years. Mrs. Morris was married twice. She was a member of the Virginia Colonial Dames, and Honorary President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. TALLMAN, for many years chief accountant of the United States Express Company and widely known in express circles, died yesterday morning at his home, 166 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in this city and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty years. Mr. Tallman was also a member of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn and was an amateur photographer of note.

Mrs. MARY J. QUINLAN, widow of Martin Quinlan, for many years a wholesale meat merchant here, died on Friday and was 123d Street. She was born here and was active in charitable work and was a patroness of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The Rev. Peter J. Culhevan, rector of St. Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church, was her brother.

Mrs. MAGDALEN FITZGERALD, wife of Edward F. Fitzgerald, a real estate and excise bond broker, is dead at her home, 18 Lafayette Street, White Plains, in her thirty-third year. She was born here and was a daughter of Frank Schmitt, a musician.

FREDERICK DILLEMUTH, pioneer baker of the Bronx, is dead at his home, 368 Courtlandt Avenue, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Germany and had been a resident of the Bronx for fifty-four years. Mr. Dillemuth was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of the Twenty-third Ward.

FRANK L. UNGER, artist and literary critic, died in San Francisco Saturday night. He had suffered a general breakdown several months ago. His daughter, Gladys Unger, a playwright, lives in London.

FRANCIS CRAMER, a retired stair builder, died on Saturday at his home, 448 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year.

Mrs. HELEN McMILLAN WILEY, wife of Charles M. Wiley, died on Saturday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-eighth year.

JAMES H. MERKLEE, employed by the Standard Oil Company for the last thirty-five years, died on Friday at his home, 504 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year.

JOHN L. McCABE, an expert accountant, died on Friday at his home, 441 East Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

HENRY W. FERGUSON, a retired sea Captain, who was in the service of the American-European Steamship Company when he retired twenty years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 759 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year.

Captain J. CORLISS COOK, skipper of coasting vessels for thirty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 615 Wardell Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

Miss LAURA E. ALDRIDGE, a former President of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, died on Saturday in the Hahnemann Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., in her sixty-first year. She was President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., President of the Door of Hope, and the Waldensian Society.

RICHARD STOCKTON HUNTER, a lawyer and referee in bankruptcy, died on Saturday at his home in Philadelphia. He was a son of the late Dr. Lewis Hunter, surgeon in the United States Navy, and his mother was a daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and other children's tales.

A Christmas With No Gifts—

no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no Winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which Winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BERRICK.—Dec. 17, 116 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Berrick, a daughter.
BRAMSON.—Dec. 13, 601 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bramson, a son.
EHRLICH.—Dec. 15, 224 East 165th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Ehrlich, a daughter.
FEINGOLD.—Dec. 17, 944 Kelly St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Feingold, a daughter.
SCHWARZ.—Dec. 17, 35 Claremont Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwarz, a son.
WEIL.—Dec. 12, 873 Stebbins Av., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Weil, a daughter.

Engaged

FRANKEL—HERMAN.—Mrs. Gertrude Herman of 771 West End Av. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Beth Herman, to Samuel Frankel.

BACH — STEINHARDT.—Carolyn Steinhardt to Jack Bach.
BLUM—SCHWARTZ.—Carolyn Schwartz to Henry I. Blum.
DANGLO—MORRIS.—Ida Morris to Abraham Danglo.
EFRUS—BERMAN.—Ruth Berman to Israel Efrus.
GOLDBERG—GOLDBLUM.—Mary Goldblum to Sam Goldberg.
GREENWALD—SLATER.—Anna Slater to Samuel Greenwald.
HOLZMAN—SCHARF.—Nell Scharf to Jacob Holzman.
KOSNINSKY—KAHN.—Sadye Kahn to Theodore Kosninsky.
KOTT—COHEN.—Hattie Cohen to Mark V. Kott.
MANDELBIM—NEDELL.—Rose M. Nedell to George J. Manheim.
MAX—ELLIS.—Geanie Ellis to David Max.
MULLER—COHEN.—Hannah Cohen to Joseph H. Muller.
PORTER — ROTHERHAM.—Phyllis Rotherham to William O. Porter.
RECHNITZ—KLEIN.—Ella Klein to Samuel M. Rechnitz.
SAMTER—DEUTSCH.—Irene Deutsch to Bertram Samter.
SCHWARZ—ABELES.—Rhoda Abeles to E. Jay Schwarz.
SIMONS—KASSE.—Bella Kasse to George Simons.
SPIRO—HAYMAN.—Fanny Hayman to Harry M. Spiro.
WEINBERG—LEVY.—Sylvia Levy to Joseph Weinberg.

Married

FATT — ROSENTHAL.—Dec. 19, Miriam Rosenthal to Isidore Fatt.
HOLSKE—WHITE.—Dec. 15, Dorothy White to George R. Holske.
MODELL—HABER.—Dec. 19, Miriam Haber to Frank Modell.
SCHREIBER—FOLDA.—Dec. 14, Della Folda to Pinkney H. Schreiber.

Died

AMES.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18, 1915, Hattie Olcott, beloved wife of William Whitney Ames. Funeral will be held at her late residence, 221 Midland Av., Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.
BABCOCK.—On Dec. 17, 1915, Emily J. Babcock, daughter of Henry C. and Louisa S. Babcock, deceased. Funeral services from her late residence, 70 Treno St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, at 1 o'clock.
BISSELL.—Passed away at Farmington, Conn., Dec. 18, 1915, in her 87th year, Mrs. Julia Seymour Day Bissell, wife of the late Hon. George F. Bissell and daughter of the late Hon. Calvin Day and the late Catherine Seymour of Hartford, Conn. Funeral private.
BLANCHARD.—In Hampton, Va., Dec. 17, 1915, John H. Blanchard, formerly of 122 West 11th St., New York City. Funeral services and interment at Bristol, R. I., Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
BROKAW.—On Dec. 18, at St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia, Minnie Clyde, beloved wife of J. E. Brokaw. Services on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1915, at 8 o'clock, 634 Lenox Av., Westfield, N. J.
BURGARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 19, Marie Nouna Burgard. Funeral from the Convent of Holy Angels, Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, when a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.
COLEMAN.—Blanche Conkling Coleman, entered into rest Sunday, Dec. 19. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Samuelsen, 144 West 104th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.
COOGAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, Florence Kathryne, (nee Herbert,) beloved wife of James A. Coogan. Funeral from the late residence, 1410 Ogden St., the Bronx, Tuesday at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Raymond's Church, Westchester. Interment in St. Raymond-Chicago and Philadelphia papers please copy.
CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Dec. 18, 1915, Margaret Burrill Curtis, beloved daughter of Francis George and Ruth Davison Curtis, aged 25 years. Funeral from her late home on Tuesday, at 12 noon.
DORMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 19, 1915, at her residence, 202 West 74th St., Susan R., daughter of the late Rev. Lester M. and Susan Rapalje Dorman. Funeral service will be held at the home of her cousin, Thomas Macauley, 305 West End Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
EGERTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, Sarah Augusta Egerton, daughter of the late Walter and Amelia Smith. Funeral services at her late residence, 248 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.
EVANS.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, Mary Agnes Evans, (nee Lynch,) widow of the late Timothy J. Evans, at her residence, 305 East 4th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral Tuesday morning at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Port Hamilton Av. and East 4th St., where solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary.
GLEASON.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, Rose Hoey-Gleason, beloved wife of James F. Gleason, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Hoey, sister of John F., James J., Anna M., Katharine A., Jennie M., and Rev. Peter E. Hoey, C. S. P. Funeral from the residence of her mother, 65 Central Park West, Monday, Dec. 20, 9:45 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.
HANO.—Sunday, Dec. 19, 1915, Rachel Hano, widow of Louis Hano, at her late residence, 230 West 99th St. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30, at Philadelphia, Penn.
HICKS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 17, 1915, Henry R. Hicks, aged 80 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 303 South Broadway, Yonkers, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oakland Cemetery.
HUNTER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 17, at his residence, 235 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Richard Stockton Hunter.
KISSAM.—On Dec. 18, at Roosevelt Hospital, Joseph H. Kissam, aged 74 years, son of the late Samuel T. Kissam and Elizabeth Addoms. Funeral services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) on Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

WATERS PIANOS

Established 70 Years

If you are looking for the **latest** and **best** there is in a **player-piano,** don't fail to examine the wonderful new model

Waters-Autola Player-Pianos

They are right up-to-date with improvements and contain exclusive features of great value.

Very attractive **low prices** and **easy terms** are offered and old pianos taken in exchange at a liberal valuation. **Send for Catalogue.**

Horace Waters & Co.

OPEN EVENINGS
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th Street
127 W. 42d St., near Broadway
254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.
371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Died

KREPPENER.—Adolph, aged 49, Dec. 19. Funeral Dec. 21, 1:30 P. M., 332 East 36th St. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.
KUGELMAN.—After a short illness, at 10 o'clock Sunday evening, Carrie, beloved wife of Julius G. Kugelman. Funeral service will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, at 9:30 o'clock.
LESLIE.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, Annette Ivy, beloved wife of Robert P. Leslie. Funeral services will be held from her residence, 56 West 54th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.
LINDLEY.—On Dec. 17, at his residence, 125 East 24th St., in his 71st year, Daniel Allen Lindley, son of the late Rev. Daniel and Lucy Allen Lindley. Services on Monday, Dec. 20, at 9:30 A. M., in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St. Interment private.
MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 19, 1915, Emma F., daughter of the late Lyman Mead. Funeral services at her late residence, 24 East Elm St., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
MISKIMMIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, James Miskimmin, aged 75 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 136 92d St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 8:30 P. M.
NEWMAN.—Bessie. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., Monday morning, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.
RICHARDS.—At Seattle, Wash., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, Joseph Swift Richards, eldest son of Peter and Louisa Josephine Swift Richards, in his 71st year. Interment will be at Hagerstown, Md.
ROMER.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915, after a brief illness, at her residence, 109 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Mrs. Marion I. Rohrer, sister of the late George W. Hebard. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private. Albion (N. Y.) papers please copy.
ROWLEY.—Agnes V., (nee Casey,) beloved wife of Robert Rowley and daughter of John J. and Mary E. Casey, at 707 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral Tuesday at 10 A. M. from Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 143d St., between Amsterdam and Convent Avs.
SCOFIELD.—On Dec. 18, in her 68th year, Marietta T., widow of Thomas P. Scofield. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 11 A. M., at her late residence, 7 Sterling Pl., Yonkers. Please omit flowers.
STEINMETZ.—On Dec. 19, 1915, at his residence, 465 West End Av., George N. Steinmetz, husband of Lotta G. Steinmetz. Services and interment at Meadville, Penn., on Thursday, Dec. 23.
SWAIN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at her residence, 1 Sontalay Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., Alice A., beloved wife of Frank E. Swain, and sister of E. Kilbride. Funeral from Church of Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M. Interment, Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle.
TALLMAN.—John M., suddenly, on Dec. 19. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 166 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.
TALLMAN.—Members of the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, John M. Tallman, Monday, Dec. 20, 8:30 P. M., 166 McDonough Street.
A. C. SAUNDERS, President.
THAYER.—Horatio Winslow, at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City, on Sunday, Dec. 19, 1915, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock. European papers please copy.
TROX.—On Dec. 18 at his home, 382 Riverside Drive, Alb

'TRUE AMERICANISM' IN A NEW DECALOGUE

Dr. Silverman Promulgates Ten Commandments for Those Marked by the Hyphen.

A PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS

Firmest Peace Propaganda Based On an Arsenal — Favors World Monroe Doctrine.

"Nations have more respect for a peace propaganda that is based upon an arsenal than for one that is supported only by revival meetings," Rabbi Joseph Silverman told his congregation at Temple Emanu-El yesterday in a sermon on preparedness for our place in the world.

The rabbi also promulgated the "Ten Commandments of True Americanism" and read them to his congregation after the morning sermon. He had told his hearers that our very sympathy for other nations and love for them had led us into the mistake of thinking that they also loved us and would not seek to interfere with us. Though retaining its views as to other nations and its belief in its duty to serve them, the United States, he said, is now waking up to the fact that to play successfully the part of big brother to the little nations it must go armed to enforce its ideals. The rabbi declared that "the Constitution of the United States does not provide for the hyphenated American." His "Ten Commandments of True Americanism" are:

I.—I, the United States of America, am thy nation which by the help of God has brought thee out of the land of monarchy; out of the house of bondage.

II.—Thou shalt have no other nations before me. Thou shalt not bow thyself down to them, nor serve them, for I, the United States of America, claim thy love and gratitude. I shall punish the iniquity of those who hate me and shall show kindness unto those who love me and keep my laws.

III.—Thou shalt not make light of the laws of the United States, thy country, for it will not hold him guiltless who maketh light of its name.

IV.—During the six days of every week in which thou laborest thou shalt honor thy country in all thy work—thou, thy son, thy daughter, thy man servant, thy maid servant, and even the stranger who has entered the gates of thy country. And on the seventh day, on which thou takest thy rest and which thou keepest holy, thou shalt also pray for the welfare of thy country.

V.—Thou shalt honor the Constitution and the flag of thy country in order that thou mayest live long and in peace in this land which the Lord, thy God, hast given thee.

VI.—Thou halt not kill the people of another country by offensive warfare, nor permit the people of thine own country to be killed by the enemy in war.

VII.—Thou shalt not enter into entangling alliances with any nation, but seek the peace of all nations.

VIII.—Thou shalt not steal the territory, the commerce, or the glory of another nation.

IX.—Thou shalt not be false to thy treaties with other nations.

X.—Thou shalt not covet another nation's territory, nor its army, nor its navy, nor its ideals, nor its ambitions, nor anything that belongs to another nation.

Regarding hyphenated Americans, whose attitude toward this country more than anything else caused him to formulate his "Ten Commandments of True Americanism," he said in his sermon, after telling of the benefits that would accure to the country from proper national preparedness:

Preparedness will stimulate an active patriotism in our country. The patriotism of some of our citizens is weak because it is modified by fondness for other countries. Naturalized citizens must forswear allegiance to their old countries, it is true, but many regard the act only a matter of form. Naturalization papers do not make them Americans in heart. Many try to worship two national gods, which is physically and psychologically impossible. No man can serve two masters. We must say to these: "How long will ye halt between two fines?"

Such a man must be untrue to one of the flags, and he may be untrue to both. True Americanism means 100 per cent. Americanism; to divide patriotism with another country is treason in thought and feeling, if not in action.

As to the new Americanism, he said:

The United States, as a nation, is undergoing a rapid evolution, a new awakening, which surprises the inhabitants of this country themselves, and which will surprise many other nations. Until the present, we have been content with ourselves. We have only touched other nations. The war in Europe has created a realization of new opportunities for this country. We have no desire to conquer the world, or any part of it, but we have a duty to serve humanity. Our opportunity is to be a buffer nation. By that I mean a nation that shall stand still, against which the efforts of any other nation or group of nations to oppress or dominate the world shall expend themselves in vain when it comes to questions of justice and universal peace, the great necessities of the hour.

The present war is the explanation of the failure of the commission created by Congress in 1910 to work for universal peace and the limitation of armaments. Congress would never have provided for the commission if it had not felt that the pulse of the nation was beating for universal pacifism. That is the spirit of the new Americanism. Of course, this spells internationalism.

Hitherto our patriotism referred to the home country. The new patriotism extends to other countries. Our narrow nationalism has grown into internationalism, and this has brought about the necessity for self-defense. Well disposed toward other nations, we have lived in fancied security from them. Now we realize that we cannot continue as a buffer nation, in the sense that I have explained it, unless we are strong enough to withstand invasion.

The demand for preparedness is not jingoism. Those who so call it mistake the temper of the people. It is a deliberate demand made by thinking people who have come to the realization that a supreme effort must be put forth to place this nation in the front rank for defensive action. We have been appalled by the fate of unprepared nations in the present conflict.

We are averse to war, but our eyes are opened to the fact that, as long as attack is possible, we must be prepared. We are against any one nation but against all nations generally that may at some time cherish hostile feelings against us.

Preparedness does not mean militarism in our country. It means intelligent preparation in advance to deal with any eventuality. If the new Americanism means love for humanity, it means the ability to play the part of a buffer nation. Could we ever, as a weak nation, play the part of a big brother to the little nations?

"It has been suggested," said Rabbi Silverman in conclusion, "that the Monroe Doctrine be extended throughout the world, and I favor such extension. It has resulted so far in the maintenance of peace in North and South America, and it would mean peace throughout the world. No other nation could successfully advocate it, unless strong enough to enforce it, or to enlist the aid of other nations in support of it."

LOYAL, BUT IS FOR PEACE.

Rabbi Wise Sees No Americanism in Panic for Preparedness.

"Americanism and Hyphenism" was the subject of an address by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning. He pointed out that this country was made up of a conglomeration of the peoples of Europe.

"The loyalty of every adopted American to the land of his choice must be absolute, unequivocal, and uncompromising," said Dr. Wise. "It should be borne in mind that the disloyal among the adopted, who are responsible for acts of lawlessness, constitute no more than a fraction of a majority that has always been deeply and passionately loyal in their Americanism."

Dr. Wise said, however, that he would protest against the spirit that would rob the adopted citizen of his initiative and brand him as disloyal and un-American because his convictions differed from the native-born American, though the latter's convictions might be un-American.

"Charge me, if you will, with being a hyphenated American because I, who being an adopted American, tell you that the military preparedness program is fundamentally wrong," he continued. "I answer that my anti-militarism is more deeply and truly American than is the panicky attitude of many a group of Americans ready to barter away the jewel of America's soul they now possess in return for the bauble of militarism,"

AWAITS VILLA'S ARRIVAL.

Gen. Pershing Watches at El Paso for Mexican Chieftain.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 19.—Francisco Villa left Chihuahua for the border last night, departing from the capital on horseback and planning to meet one of his automobiles and complete the trip in it under guard. Villa is expected to reach the border, probably at this point, late tonight. He expects to cross into the United States and join his family, Mrs. Luz Corral Villa having crossed on Friday night.

Villa, according to Juarez officials, has received assurances from Washington that if he will sign an agreement not to return to the field he will not be arrested by United States troops. General Pershing, however, has a large force at the bridges tonight waiting for Villa and his brother, Hipolito Villa.

Before leaving Chihuahua last night, according to reports received at the Carranza Consulate, Villa is said to have warned his men about revolting against Carranza rule once they had agreed to accept it.

"Save your ammunition and your rifles," he is quoted as saying. "You will need them soon, and it will be the American invader against whom you will fire them, and not against your brothers. Intervention is coming sooner than you know, and when it does fight for your country and you will find General Francisco Villa beside you."

Villa's agents in Juarez say that Villa has received permission to cross the border at any point he pleases.

Peace was finally agreed to here tonight, when General Fidel Avila, General Manuel Banda, General José Maria Limon, General Ysabel Robles, and General Miguel Sanez signed a protocol with the Carranza Consul General Andres Garcia. In this it is agreed that all who wish may be included in the Carranza Army with their present rank and stations. Civil officials are to continue to hold office as at present until the general elections of March, 1917. This agreement will be ratified by General Carranza and General Obregon tomorrow.

GUAYMAS, Dec. 19, (via Wireless to San Diego, Cal.)—Generals Obregon and Dieguer of the Carranza forces are at Guaymas to hold a conference with the Yaqui Indian chiefs.

The flagship San Diego, with Admiral Winslow, commanding the fleet, on board, was reported on the way for Guaymas from Topolobampo. The marine expeditionary force, on board the Buffalo, was also said to be on the way here.

FUGITIVE MINISTER CAUGHT.

Dr. von Matthesius, Who Escaped from Hackensack Jail, Arrested.

Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Hackensack, N. J., with Deputy Sheriff William H. Bratt and Miss Constance Kopp, a special deputy, went to the Borough Hall subway station at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning and there arrested the Rev. Dr. Herman Albert von Matthesius, who escaped from the Hackensack Hospital on last Nov. 9 while a prisoner there on charges brought by three young men formerly employed in Dr. von Matthesius's sanitarium in Rutherford, N. J. Judge W. M. Seufert fined Dr. von Matthesius $1,000, and in default of it he went to jail, afterward getting himself transferred to the hospital by lacerating his gums and then pretending that hemorrhage had filled his mouth with blood.

Friends had prevailed on the court to reduce the minister-physician's fine to $200, and the money had been raised to free Dr. von Matthesius. Not knowing this, he walked out of the hospital, rode to this city, and since then had been shifting his lodging place almost daily to avoid arrest.

A week ago Sheriff Heath prevailed on the Rev. A. Webber of the German Reformed Church in Hackensack to communicate with Dr. von Matthesius, Dr. Webber knowing his address, and ask Dr. von Matthesius to send for some trunks Dr. Webber had been holding for him. Saturday night Reinbold Dietz called for the trunks and was arrested. He led the Sheriff to the home of Rudolph Schilga at 127 Second Avenue, where Dr. von Matthesius was said to have been hiding. Neither was at home, so Dietz left a note which lured them to the subway station yesterday morning.

Dr. von Matthesius told the Sheriff that since his escape he had telephoned to a former official at the Hackensack jail and this man had advised him to stay in hiding. The Sheriff started an investigation of this story on his return to Hackensack yesterday.

Dr. von Matthesius is a graduate of Berlin University, and is a physician as well as a minister. He spent some years in the Canal Zone and Mexico, and opened his sanitarium two years ago.

MERCHANT MARINE GROWS.

Gross Tonnage Now the Largest in Nation's History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—American ship yards, according to the Commissioner of Navigation, have under construction more vessels than ever before were building at one time in the United States, to add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage already is the largest in the country's history. A report issued today says that ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 5,000 tonnage are under construction or are under contract. Smaller vessels under construction make a total tonnage of 761,511.

The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888 on Dec. 1, was 8,444,258, a net gain of more than fifty thousand tons since July 1. There was a net gain of 187 ships, despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned, and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under the American flag from foreign registry and 436 were completed in ship yards.

All together 171 foreign vessels have taken American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914. Ninety-eight American vessels have been transferred to foreign registry since August.

Many big vessels are being built. Of those mentioned in the report thirteen are of more than 10,000 tons; twenty are of tonnage between 8,000 and 8,000, and thirty-six are of from 5,000 to 7,000 tons; eleven vessels are colliers, forty-seven oil vessels, thirty-four general freight vessels, and six passenger and freight vessels.

PASTORS CRITICISE MAYOR.

Protest Against All-Night License on New Year's Eve.

Mayor Mitchel was criticised in some Protestant churches yesterday for his attitude on enforcement of the excise law.

"Mayor Mitchel has been requested to issue no all-night permits for the sale of liquor in New York on New Year's Eve," said the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton in the Harlem Reformed Church yesterday morning. "The Mayor has it in his power to control this evil of all-night carousals, to place a check on the venders and guzzlers of liquor, and thus lessen the shame and crime of our city.

"Now, the Church may protest and earnest Christians may pray God to set aside certain evils. But how in God's name can these evils be set aside if the very men, Mayor Mitchel among them, who have the power to intervene license and protect them instead? We call on the Mayor to obey the law, and refuse to grant these licenses."

S.P.U.G. Christmas Party for Lonely

Mrs. August Belmont, President, and Miss Robinson Smith, Vice President of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving, announce that there will be open house at the home of the S. P. U. G.'s, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Christmas Day, from 3 to 7 o'clock in the evening. All men, women and children who have not accepted other Christmas invitations are invited. "Let no one be lonesome on Christmas," say the Spugs, who will have a great Christmas tree, provide a program of entertainment and welcome every one.

Sir Henry E. Roscoe Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, Emeritus Professor of Owens College, Victoria University, and famous as a chemist, died suddenly of heart disease Saturday at his home in Leatherhead, Surrey. He was 82 years old.

DELIVERY TIME TEST FOR ORDINARY MAIL

Letters Sent to Manhattan Addresses Reach Destinations in 4 Hours 38 Minutes.

SPECIALS 2 HOURS SOONER

Interborough First-Class Delivery Much Slower—Tubes Help in This Borough.

A letter with a two-cent stamp, mailed in Manhattan to an address in this borough, takes one hour and fifty-seven minutes longer to be delivered than a special delivery letter, counting from the time the letter is mailed to the time it is delivered, according to a test of the Post Office delivery system just made by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A dozen letters mailed in this borough to different points on the island averaged four hours and thirty-eight minutes from the time of mailing to the time of delivery. A previous experiment with the mails already had shown that six special delivery letters mailed and delivered in Manhattan consumed an average of two hours and forty-one minutes.

The letter that made the quickest trip through the regular mails was dropped in a letter box on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street, on Dec. 15, at 12:55 o'clock in the afternoon. It was delivered at 202 Madison Avenue at 3 o'clock the same day, within two hours and five minutes after it was put in the letter box.

The slowest delivery was that of a letter mailed on Dec. 14 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in a letter box at Broadway and Dey Street. It was not delivered until 9:30 o'clock, six hours and thirty minutes later the same day at 527 West 121st Street. Another letter, mailed three blocks away in the old General Post Office downtown at 2:55 o'clock on Dec. 14, made a much quicker trip, almost the length of the island, to 66 Seaman Avenue, where it was delivered at 8:40 o'clock. This delivery was made in five hours and forty-five minutes. The letter from Broadway and Dey Street to 527 West 121st Street should have made a much quicker trip than the other because all the Post Office stations below 125th Street, with the exception of four in lower Manhattan, are connected by tubes. Above 125th Street, the mail has to be transferred by automobile trucks. This should have made the delivery from lower Broadway to 66 Seaman Avenue much longer than to 527 West 121st Street.

Interborough Delivery Slow.

The interborough regular delivery system is far behind that of the special delivery when averages are considered. Altogether sixteen letters were mailed in Manhattan and Brooklyn to try out the regular delivery, and it was found that the average was 8 hours and 28 minutes. Four letters going from Manhattan to Brooklyn consumed 20 hours and 50 minutes, 19 hours and 40 minutes, 19 hours and 35 minutes, and 19 hours and 40 minutes, respectively. However, the delivery system in Brooklyn is much slower than that of Manhattan because of the use of the tube system in this borough. As compared with 8 hours and 28 minutes for regular delivery nine special delivery letters were in the hands of persons to whom addressed on an average of 3 hours and 42 minutes after they were placed in the interborough mails.

In the test of the regular delivery system forty-two letters were used. A record of each one of these letters has been kept, and while it shows in the case of each letter just how promptly the collecting station handled it, the record does not show how promptly the distributing station made the delivery. Letters placed in the regular mail are stamped only at the collecting station. The distributing station does not stamp letters in the regular mails with the time of their receipt, consequently the distributing station is relieved of responsibility when letters are delayed. As a matter of record the stamping system of the Post Office would seem to be of little value except to indicate when a letter was mailed. Only special delivery letters are stamped at the time of mailing and delivery.

Forty-two Letters In Test.

Accompanying this article is a table showing how seventeen letters mailed in Manhattan, and twenty-five letters mailed at suburban and other Post Offices to addresses in the greater city went through the regular mails.

More than two-score of these letters were compared separately with special delivery letters, mailed at the same time and to the same addresses. In three instances the regular mails were faster than the special delivery, but in one of these this was due to a difference in the time of mailing. For instance, a special delivery letter, mailed at Hempstead, L. I., on Nov. 3, 9 o'clock at night, was not delivered until fourteen hours and five minutes later, on Dec. 1, 11:05 A. M., at 527 West 121st Street, while a letter went from Hempstead to the same address through the regular mails in seven hours, having been mailed on Dec. 16, 6:30 o'clock in the morning, and delivered the same day at 1:30 o'clock. The special delivery letter took longer apparently because it was mailed after the mails were closed and lay overnight in the Post Office at Hempstead.

Letters from Camden and Montclair, N. J., came faster in the regular mail than by special delivery. A letter mailed at Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street to 138 East Thirty-eighth Street went through the mails in exactly the same time as a special delivery letter mailed from and to identical addresses, three hours and thirty minutes.

Comparative Delivery Time.

In the following table is shown the comparative time of special delivery letters and letters in the regular mail, posted from the same addresses or towns to identical addresses:

Addresses Where Mailed and Delivered.	Special Delivery. H.M.	Regular Mail. H.M.
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.—Bath Beach	6:33	20:50
Ams.erdam Av. and 120th St.—138 East 38th St.	3:30	3:30
Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.—560 Dean St., Brooklyn	3:18	19:35
527 West 121st St.—Baltimore, Md.—	1:57	14:50
210 West 44th St.—Bayonne, N. J.—	12:50	15:00
300 West 49th St.—Camden, N. J.—	7:52	14:30
137 West 45th St.—Hempstead, L. I.—	11:45	10:05
527 West 121st St.—Hoboken, N. J.—	14:05	7:00
736 West 181st St.—Jamaica, L. I.—	11:45	14:30
527 West 121st St.—Jersey City, N. J.—	4:06	7:40
220 West 43d St.—Long Island City	3:15	12:02
220 West 43d St.—Montclair, N. J.—	3:05	4:40
45 West 44th St.—Newark, N. J.—	5:50	5:15
229 West 43d St.—New Brighton, S. I.—	3:48	17:00
229 West 43d St.—New Haven, Conn.—	3:25	4:15
527 West 121st St.—Ossining, N. Y.—	4:50	21:40
229 West 43d St.—Paterson, N. J.—	6:25	16:15
155 West 80th St.—Trenton, N. J.—	3:20	15:15
527 West 121st St.—Washington, D. C.—	4:48	13:27
229 West 43d St.—Washington, D. C.—	9:46	14:30
229 West 43d St.—White Plains, N. Y.—	14:15	17:09
229 West 43d St.—Yonkers, N. Y.—	3:32	4:00
229 West 43d St.	4:32	14:51

The letters employed in the tests passed through the hands of more than 150 men in New York City, and as many more in other places where the out-of-town letters were mailed.

NEW YORK CITY.

Where and When Mailed.	Time Postmarked at Collecting P. O.	Where and When Delivered.
Amst'm Av. & 102d St., Dec. 15, 1:10 P. M.	Station H, 1:30 P. M.	8,674 19th Av., Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 9 A. M.
Amst'm Av. & 102d St., Dec. 15, 1:10 P. M.	Station H, 1:30 P. M.	1,642 E. 18th St., B'klyn, Dec. 16, 8:50 A. M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 16, 8:30 A. M.	Station H, 10 A. M.	138 E. 38th St., Manhattan, Dec. 16, 12 M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 15, 12:55 P. M.	Station J, 2 P. M.	568 West St., Manhattan, Dec. 16, 8:30 A. M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 15, 12:55 P. M.	Station J, 2 P. M.	1,273 Lincoln St., B'klyn, Dec. 16, 8:45 A. M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 15, 12:55 P. M.	Station J, 2 P. M.	83 Clinton Av., Jamaica, Dec. 16, 9:30 A. M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 15, 12:55 P. M.	Station J, 2 P. M.	202 Madison Av., Dec. 15, 3 P. M.
Amst'm Av. & 120th St., Dec. 15, 12:55 P. M.	Station J, 2 P. M.	331 St. and Park Av., Dec. 16, 4:30 P. M.
Broadway & Dey St., Dec. 14, 3 P. M.	Hudson Terminal, 4 P. M.	3,609 Broadway, Dec. 15, 7:45 A. M.
Broadway & Dey St., Dec. 14, 3 P. M.	Hudson Terminal, 4 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 14, 9:30 P. M.
Broadway & Dey St., Dec. 14, 3 P. M.	Hudson Terminal, 4 P. M.	601 W. 149th St., Dec. 15, 8:45 A. M.
Fifth Av. & 34th St., Dec. 16, 1:55 P. M.	Pennsylvania Terminal, 3 P. M.	204 W. 86th St., Dec. 17, 8:30 A. M.
Fifth Av. & 34th St., Dec. 16, 1:55 P. M.	Pennsylvania Terminal, 3 P. M.	226 W. 78th St., Dec. 16, 6:30 P. M.
43d St., 229 West, Dec. 6, (carried,) 5:40 P. M.	Times Square Station, 7:30 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 7, 8:30 A. M.
43d St., 229 West, Dec. 16, 3:15 P. M.	Times Square Station, 5:30 P. M.	146 E. 52d St., Dec. 17, 8:30 A. M.
General P. O., Park Place, Dec. 14, 2:55 P. M.	General P. O., 3 P. M.	96 Sherman Av., Dec. 14, 8:40 P. M.
General P. O., Park Place, Dec. 14, 2:55 P. M.	General P. O., 3 P. M.	530 W. 136th St., Dec. 14, 8:15 P. M.

SUBURBAN AND OTHER POST OFFICES.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 15, 11:30 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 9 A. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 5 P. M.
Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 15, 2:45 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 3 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 16, 8:20 A. M.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 5:30 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 7 P. M.	210 W. 44th St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 14, 6 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 11 P. M.	202 Madison Av., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 8:30 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 9 P. M.	220 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 4 P. M.
Camden, N. J., Dec. 15, 10:30 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 11 A. M.	137 W. 45th St., Dec. 15, 8:35 P. M.
Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 14, 3 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 3:30 P. M.	204 W. 86th St., Dec. 15, 8 A. M.
Hempstead, L. I., Dec. 16, 6:30 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 16, 7:30 A. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 16, 1:30 P. M.
Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 15, 8 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 11 P. M.	736 W. 181st St., Dec. 16, 10:30 A. M.
Jamaica, L. I., Dec. 15, 2 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 3 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 15, 9:40 P. M.
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 14, 10:28 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 7 A. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 10:30 A. M.
Long Island City, L. I., Dec. 14, 11:20 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 12:30 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Montclair, N. J., Dec. 14, 12:15 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 1 P. M.	49 W. 44th St., Dec. 14, 5:30 P. M.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 14, 3:30 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 3:30 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
New Brighton, S. I., Dec. 14, 2:45 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 5 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 14, 7 P. M.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 10:40 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 16, 8:20 A. M.
Ossining, N. Y., Dec. 14, 12 Noon.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 5 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 4:15 A. M.
Passaic, N. J., Dec. 14, 4 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 4 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Patchogue, L. I., Dec. 14, 4:47 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 5 P. M.	328 W. 121st St., Dec. 15, 8 A. M.
Paterson, N. J., Dec. 15, 4:15 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 15, 6 P. M.	155 W. 80th St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 14, 7:03 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 8 P. M.	527 W. 121st St., Dec. 15, 8 A. M.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 9 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 8 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 8:21 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 16, 1 A. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 17, 1:30 P. M.
White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 16, 9:30 A. M.	General P. O., Dec. 16, 10:30 A. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 16, 3:30 P. M.
Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 14, 5:39 P. M.	General P. O., Dec. 14, 7 P. M.	229 W. 43d St., Dec. 15, 8:30 A. M.

ENLARGE UTAH MINE TO TURN OUT POTASH

Scarcity Due to War Will Be Relieved by Discovery of More Alunite Beds.

PRICES MAY BE LOWERED

New Corporation Will Also Produce Aluminium, Which Has Gone Up to $1,300 a Ton.

The production of potash, which has been previously supplied to the world almost exclusively by Germany, has been begun on a large scale by the Mineral Products Corporation, which is erecting an enlarged plant at Marysvale, Utah. It was recently announced by the Department of the Interior that the alunite beds found in this region might in time furnish a large part of the supply of the United States, which now amounts to many hundred thousand tons a year.

Potash is used chiefly for fertilizer. One advantage with Germany is that its potash beds are near rivers and can be carried down by barges to ocean harbors and shipped to all parts of the world with a low cost for transportation. The mines near Marysvale, Utah, are not favorably situated for transportation, but will be able, after the war as well as now, to meet German competition in the West and Middle West, according to Howard F. Chappell, President of the Mineral Products Corporation.

The alunite ore is practicaly as rich in aluminium as in potash, and the Mineral Products Corporation will reduce both from its ore beds at Marysvale. Mr. Chappell said yesterday that the plant which the corporation is installing will enable it to turn out daily between sixty and seventy tons of potash of a high grade and about fifty tons of aluminium. Potash was sold at prices varying from $25 to $35 a ton before the war, and now varies from $230 a ton to $425, according to its quality. Aluminium has gone up from about $400 a ton before the war to $1,300 a ton now.

The reduction of aluminium and potash on a commercial scale from alunite was made possible by a discovery by Mr. Chappell that alunite, under a high temperature, could be separated into its constituent parts. Others who took part in organizing the Mineral Products Company were Charles H. MacDowell, President of the Armour Fertilizer Company, and Sidney J. Jennings, Vice-President of the United States Smelting and Refining Company. The directorate includes F. J. Faulkner, Jr., W. H. Gelshenen, Director of the Garfield National Bank; Carl F. Hagerdon; Ernest C. Klipstein, President of the Carbon Products Company, and Frederick Leon.

Mr. Chappell said last night that there was no sufficient basis for statements issued at Washington that this country might soon be independent of Germany, as far as the supply of potash is concerned. The imports of potash salts from Germany into this country amounted to $15,000,000 in 1913.

"The output of our mine," he said, "will supply only a very small portion of this demand. The alunite ore of high quality which has been located so far is sufficient to furnish only a small fraction of the demand of this country. In all probability we will have to continue indefinitely to rely on Germany for the bulk of our supply of potash. A great deal of the alunite ore has been found in this country, but most of it is of a poor grade that could not be worked commercially.

"The tariff question will not affect the Mineral Products Company. Even if the aluminium by-product were not present, we would be able to produce potash cheaper than it could be produced in Germany, and ship it to points in the interior of the country at a lower rate of transportation."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH GAINS.

Big Increases in Membership and Charity Gifts.

In spite of dissensions, the Episcopal Church last year made strides ahead in numbers and in money gifts far beyond any year in a generation. The official figures for the year, to be made public today, will show an increase in gifts to missions, home and foreign, of $712,100, the largest growth ever made in one year. For church maintenance and all kinds of work in the church, for the first time, passed the $20,000,000 mark by about $1,000,000.

Episcopal Church membership gained 26,167, and now stands at 1,058,804. Sunday schools also show steady growth, a change for the better brought about five or six years ago. Teachers and scholars now number nearly 550,000. A curious feature in the Episcopal situation is that the number of ministers does not increase. Instead, there is an actual falling off this past year. There is also a decrease in numbers studying for the ministry.

Along with this change there is a marked increase in the number of laymen to be licensed as "lay readers." There are now more than two-thirds as many laymen duly licensed to officiate as there are ministers.

Communicants in the Diocese of New York have just passed the 100,000 mark.

ASK AID FOR HOSPITAL.

Prospect Heights Institution Seeks to Do More for Poor Mothers.

Mrs. Robert Shaw, President of the Board of Managers of the Prospect Heights Hospital and Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, at 775 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday issued an appeal for 1,000 new contributing members. Mrs. Shaw said that an average of thirty applicants a month are refused because the hospital lacks accommodations.

"At present," said Mrs. Shaw, "we have to depend upon the income from renting rooms to private patients, but to serve the worthy poor requires a larger income. A branch of our work which we wish to extend is the care of poor mothers. They come to us for two weeks and return home with their babies in arms, at an outlay of $35, which has covered medical care, nursing, food, and laundry for mother and child. We are ready to help these people if we can get the funds."

LEGISLATION LABOR SEEKS.

A. F. of L. Announces Its Program at This Session of Congress.

The American Federation of Labor has announced a program of legislation it will present to this session of Congress. Among the more important laws to be asked for will be:

Immigration restriction.
Old age pensions and retirements.
A comprehensive industrial education bill.
Eight hours for interstate railroad telegraphers.
Extension of the compensation act for Federal employes.
A compensation act for railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce and for District of Columbia workers.
Additional safety laws and their administration by the Department of Labor.
An act empowering States to regulate the admission of goods manufactured by convicts in other States.
Prohibition of the importations of goods manufactured in whole or in part by convicts in foreign countries.
Prohibition of the interstate transportation of goods in the manufacture of which the labor of children under a certain age is employed.

The Federation announcement says: "Legislative representatives of the railroad brotherhoods have opened headquarters in Washington. These officials, together with officials of the American Federation of Labor, will, as usual, act in unison on all questions of interest to the toilers."

Edward Wall Dead.

Edward Wall, Professor Emeritus of the Stevens Institute of Technology, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J. He was in his ninety-second year.

PEACE BELL FROM SOUTH.

To be Gift of Dixie Children Celebrating End of the Civil War.

An American Peace Bell, a gift from the children of the Southern States, to be hung in Washington, D. C., to commemorate the fifty years of peace between North and South since 1865, was proposed by Benjamin Altheimer, a St. Louis banker, at the Southern Commercial Congress held in Charleston, S. C., last week. Mr. Altheimer said last night that his proposal was indorsed by the congress, and a committee appointed to arrange the details for the procuring and the presentation of the bell.

According to the idea of Mr. Altheimer, President Wilson, when he returns from his honeymoon, will be asked to serve as Honorary Chairman of the committee. If the present plans are carried out, each of the children of the South will contribute 1 cent to the bell, although the children of the North may be asked to contribute. The bell will be presented when the Confederate veterans are the guests of the G. A. R. next year at the encampment at Washington.

The committee has been appointed as follows: Benjamin Altheimer, Chairman; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Laurence A. Lowell, Oscar S. Straus, David R. Francis, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Frank O. Watts, Clarence J. Owens, Charles Henderson, George W. Hays, Hoke Smith, Bennett H. Young, Luther E. Hall, Charles Carroll, John Sharp Williams, William J. Stone, Josephus Daniels, Robert L. Owen, Philip H. Gadsden, E. C. Lindsay, Morris Sheppard, Henry C. Stuart, E. W. Oglebay, and William C. Gorgas.

HARD LABOR FOR VAGRANTS.

Frequent Offenders to be More Severely Punished After Jan. 1.

Commissioner Woods announced at Police Headquarters yesterday that tramps, beggars, disorderly women, and others now classed as vagrants will, after Jan. 1, once they are sentenced, stay in the workhouse, reformatory, or penitentiary at hard labor until they can prove they can earn an honest living.

"The old 'in again, out again' procedure of handling these constant offenders dies on the last day of this year," said Commissioner Woods, "and is succeeded by the new parole law, creating a board of three members, appointed by the Mayor. The endless chain of arrests, commitments, discharges, rearrests, recommitments, and discharges will end. By the provisions of the law, if the prisoner is proved a frequent offender, the Judges of the Magistrates" court will be required to commit him or her for an indefinite period, with a maximum of two years.

"The duty of the Parole Board, as provided by the law, is to pass upon each person thus committed, and to decide when he or she is in a satisfactory condition to be released. In order to be released a prisoner must be in good physical condition and have some honest means of support. Moreover, upon release, the prisoner is under parole, unless the maximum sentence has expired, and if the parole is violated the prisoner may be taken to prison again without court trial. New York is getting to be an unsatisfactory place for the shiftless and chronic lazy.

"The records of the Police Department and the courts show that in the last year a large percentage of this class arrested and convicted had previous police records. Some of them were constant offenders. More than 100 had been charged with vagrancy three times, and 397 of them had been charged with vagrancy twice. In 1914, out of 15,757 commitments, 6,436 were previously in institutions. It was the second offense for 2,047 of these, and the third offense for 4,389."

WAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, issued monthly; 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Official documents, authentic records, authorized announcements, reports of military campaigns. Beautifully illustrated. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ROBERTS SAYS CURB HOPES OF WAR GAIN

Ex-Director of Mint Warns That Financial Centre of Gravity May Shift Back.

EUROPE'S CREDIT AMAZING

Demand for Money Here Much Less Than Was Expected—Present Prosperity Well Based.

George E. Roberts, a former Director of the Mint, told delegates to the Clark University conference at Worcester, Mass., that any one who is convinced of the essential harmony of all human interests, and that the prosperity of every people is best promoted by the prosperity of all other peoples, is bound to be suspicious of any prosperity that is promised as an outcome of the war.

Undoubtedly general opinion the world over now holds that the United States is profiting by the war, and that it is destined as a result of the war to occupy a much more important position in world affairs than in the past. Naturally, said Mr. Roberts, that view is shared in this country, and some people are sanguine enough to predict that the dollar is about to supplant the pound sterling in international exchange, and that New York will take the place of London as the financial centre and clearing house of the world.

There is apparently much in the situation to support this view, but men who are familiar with the conditions that determine the flow of trade, the location of industries and the concentration of financial power are skeptical about the permanency of sudden changes effected by temporary causes. They know that there is a strong tendency to reaction from such changes, and that the final outcome will depend upon whether the centre of gravity has been permanently moved.

Centre of Gravity Not Here.

The net result of the various influences which make for economical production and distribution establishes the centre of gravity in industry and finance, said Mr. Roberts. Heretofore it confessedly has not been in the United States. This country has grown, prospered and built up great wealth out of the natural resources of this continent, but there has been a steady flow of raw materials from this country to Great Britain and Western Europe, to be there manufactured and distributed around the world. Some of these materials for manufacture have been held here by means of a protective tariff. The sum of the indirect charges for marketing production and distribution has been against us.

"It was believed," says Mr. Roberts, "that the enormous demand for capital by the warring Governments would raise the price of capital all over the world, that the holdings of American securities in Great Britain and Europe would be returned here for sale, and that their purchase would absorb the free capital of

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.

First Consol. 4s, due 1938

Payment of Interest Guaranteed by

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

A legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Mass. and Connecticut

Price to yield nearly 4½%

Circular on application

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets
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Funds Which Must Be Invested Conservatively

In the investment of funds accumulated by your personal efforts, or funds representing an inheritance, or funds of banks or institutions with which you may be identified, the situation is one calling for deliberate decision, combined with a thorough understanding of those factors which make for sound values in any given type of security. We shall be pleased to suggest to you in this connection various types of conservative investment bonds, including those of public utilities, railroads, and municipalities.

Send for Circular 1455, "Current Bond Offerings."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Government Bonds

Bonds of the Governments of several important Canadian Provinces, the principal and interest of which are payable in gold in New York, may be secured to yield over

5½%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
C.P.R. Building
Toronto

Municipals

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

The enactment of the Federal Income Tax Law in October 1913 was followed by considerably higher prices for Municipal Bonds.

If, in consequence of present agitation, there should be imposed by Congress during the present session a heavier Federal Income Tax, it is logical to assume that Municipal Bond prices will advance further.

Send for our selected list AG-81 of

Municipal Bonds

which yield at present prices

4.05% to 4.50%

Interest from these bonds need not be included in the Annual Federal Income Tax Report and certificates of ownership are not required in the collection of interest.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

$500,000
State of Tennessee
4½s
Due July, 1939-55.
Price to Net 4.15%
Ask for Circular T-145

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

Hudson Co. Gas Co. Bonds
United Elec. Co. of N. J. B'ds
N.J., Hud. Riv. R. & Fy. Co. B'ds

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

So evenly balanced have the forces controlling the market been for the last fortnight that during that time practically no net change has come about in the general level of prices. Last week, particularly, the ebb and flow of the market offset each other so closely that at the week's end the average of fifty stocks stood practically where it had a week before. Prices of individual issues were readjusted, but the Stock Exchange price position as a whole remained practically unaltered. It was not that no effort was made by the trading community to shape prices differently, for, as a matter of fact, on more than one occasion bearish pressure was exerted, but the influence which it had was irregular and temporary. At the same time the bears had at their disposal one or two matters which in another kind of a market could have been very effectively used to depress prices.

One of these was the situation arising out of our note to Austria, which was published on Monday of last week, and the other was the definite news of the plan for the mobilization of British-held American securities. The former contained the elements of a serious international complication and the latter pointed toward a large increase in the supply of stocks in this market. There was thus not only a prospective increase in the floating amount of stocks through which to give effect to any bearish factor, but also a new adverse influence which ordinarily might be expected to assume important proportions. As a matter of fact, except on one day at midweek when the first news of Austria's reply was received, the danger of a break in the diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States created no concern capable of being capitalized by the bearishly inclined among the habitual traders to whom in very large measure the activities of the stock market were left.

This was not altogether due to indifference toward the latest phase of our international relations growing out of the war. In a more fundamental way the absence of apprehension on this score was due to the feeling that even if Austria did not yield and her refusal led to a break in the relations between the two countries it would yield no situation capable of materially impairing the business activity and the business confidence which are carrying the country forward to new high records in production and commercial profits. It is because our situation here at home has become so sound that we regard complacently a situation which in a time of economic weakness would cause more than apprehension—actual unsettlement. It becomes monotonous to revert to the indications of this country's great and growing prosperity, but in that monotony lies the foundation for the confidence with which the country is proceeding to new efforts in many directions. It was being taken for granted by most at the close of the week that the Austrian situation would be worked out without the recall of our Ambassador from Vienna, but it also seemed to be taken for granted that even if that assumption should prove wrong neither the business nor financial position would be greatly affected.

The other chief element in the week's market influences, the expected increase in the supply of American securities from abroad, also failed to exert much depressing effect, and for the reason that the prospect of the sale of our securities by Europe even in amounts running into the hundreds of millions is not a dangerous outlook at a time when our credit trade balance is running at a rate in excess of $2,000,000,000 a year. Sales which we would have feared under other conditions we welcome under these, and in it find not a source of inconvenience but the pathway to greater financial independence and a stepping stone to the assumption of the financial supremacy to which this market is now looking forward as to something more than a pleasant dream.

Though under a new name and under a somewhat altered form the scheme for the mobilization of American and other foreign securities held in Great Britain promises only a continuance of what has been going on steadily for many months. England has been selling here in large amounts, and though the plan now worked out will in all probability place a larger volume of securities at the disposal of the British Government, it is not expected that they will be sold in any greater volume than the market here can easily absorb. Inasmuch as the securities are to be accounted for to their owners at the prices realized for them here in New York, or, in effect, that any method of sale even if the Government should be inclined to resort to it which would depress our securities would arouse much opposition on the part of English holders who are surrendering their American stocks and bonds. And so far at least the British Government has not gone beyond proposing a purely voluntary surrender of these securities. The plan supplements the scheme for the purchase of securities by the British Government by a scheme for borrowed securities from those who cannot or do not want to sell, but the main reliance, it is understood here, is to be placed on the former method of mobilization.

The question arises which of the two schemes would be most favorable for us. The answer to that question depends upon the view that one may take of the business and financial situation in the United States, assuming that the security markets here will broadly follow the course of those two. If stock market prices are now high, considerings the business prospects, it would be much more to our advantage to lend on these British-owned American securities than to buy them at present quotations. On the other hand, if the business cycle which is under way has not yet found full reflection in the market value of securities it will be more to our advantage to buy now than by lending to postpone the sale of these securities until a time when we would have to take them at a much higher level. Those who believe that still greater prosperity lies ahead, that next year, thanks to its beginning at a much higher scale of activity, will surpass the record of this year, will welcome the opportunity to take over our securities from Europe under the British mobilization scheme, assuming always that it be granted that further increases in industrial prosperity accompanied by favoring financial conditions will find further reflection in the price of securities. In this mobilization scheme we are witnessing a highly interesting manifestation of the adaption of economic forces to the needs of war and witnessing it under conditions very favorable to ourselves.

It takes much courage on the part of the cautiously inclined to admit that still greater activity and still greater profits lie ahead. We do not refer, of course, to activity due to munition orders, which quite possibly if not quite probably has reached its zenith, but to activity in those lines which, while they have begun to feel the quickening imparted by the new conditions which have come to exist in the business situation in this country, have not yet developed to the extent to which they may reasonably expect to develop as a result of the enormous production of wealth in this country and the great profits which are being yielded to us by our foreign trade. Moreover, a continuance of activity on the present scale without any further increase will itself add greatly to our commercial well-being, because the effects of industrial activity are to be measured as much by its duration as by its intensity.

Many things are happening now which have never happened in the world before, and this is true not only of the countries at war, but also of those at peace, most notably of ourselves. Adverse influences fail to put business under check, and they do so for the reason that they are much more than counterbalanced by the forces which in our case are making for improvement. We should accept our prosperity with the caution appropriate to a time of almost world-wide war, but this caution is naturally enough tempered by the knowledge that, quite apart from war-time influences which yield, it may well be thought, surface rather than deep-rooted prosperity, conditions in this country were shaping themselves for enlarged business activity and for all those favorable developments which such activity implies.

DISCUSS MOBILIZATION.

Direct Sales of Stocks Here Lessened by Announcement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The week just past was characterized by financial events of the first importance. On Monday Chancellor McKenna described in the House of Commons the Government's plan for the mobilization of securities for the purpose of maintaining exchange on New York. Both Canadian and American securities will be accepted under the scheme which provides for the purchase or the loan of securities for two years. Securities sold to the Government will be paid for at current market prices in cash or in 5 per cent. five-year exchequer bonds at par, while for securities lent holders will receive all dividends and interest and ½ of 1 per cent. per annum on face value as consideration for the loan.

The Treasury reserves the right to sell loaned securities, paying for them on the basis of New York exchange rate plus 2½ per cent. on the value of the securities so calculated. Large deposits of securities are assured, the Chancellor having consulted in advance important holders who agreed to place their securities in the hands of the Treasury.

The general public is expected to do likewise. Since this proposal was outlined direct sales to your side have diminished and prices have been reactionary, but it is probable that smaller holdings will continue to be sold without the intervention of the Treasury. In general, the scheme has been favorably received, but experts disagree as to whether the sale or the loan of securities is best in the British national interest. The Government, which favors sale, will probably be guided by circumstances as to the best use to phich to put the securities when they have been obtained.

The Government also decided to make the offer of 5 per cent. five-year exchequer bonds at par for ordinary cash subscriptions unlimited in amount, the bonds to be available to buyers until further notice. Holders domiciled abroad will be exempted from all British taxation present and future, and holders can convert into any further war loan other than short dated issues on the basis of par. The purpose of this issue is to relieve the Treasury of the necessity of financing the war by Treasury bills only. The amount of the latter outstanding now is £360,000,000, the bulk of which falls due early next year.

The immediate effect of the announcement was a sharp fall in the prices of war-loan bonds and consols, but recovery followed. Other markets have been dull. The lack of animation was due in part to the approach of the Christmas holidays. The Stock Exchange is to be closed from Dec. 23 to Dec. 28.

Discount rates advanced owing to the possibility of a lock-up of money in exchequer bonds, but the current supplies of cash are plentiful. Herr Helfferich's outburst regarding British finance caused amusement and not resentment here. London subscriptions to the French loan were excellent, amounting to £24,000,000. The bonds are selling at a premium of 1½ points.

FRANCE GATHERS GOLD.

Bank's Record Holdings Now Exceed a Billion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Bourse was calm in the week just closed. Rentes closed at 63.75 ex coupon of seventy-five centimes. Madrid was a large buyer of Spanish external bonds and of railway securities. Owing to the termination of the arbitrage operations against the war loan the market was caught short with a resultant rise of several francs during the week. There is demand for Japanese bonds. The market continues to nibble at Haitian issues. American rails are firm. A sharp recovery occurred in copper shares on better reports from the New York market.

The commercial moratorium has been extended until the end of hostilities, but it is inapplicable to merchants supplying the army. The week's gold inflow amounted to 86,000,000 francs, again setting a new high record. This increase carried the gold holdings of the Bank of France beyond 5,000,000,000 francs. The bank's note circulation was reduced 621,000,000 francs. French exports in November increased 116,000,000 francs and imports 351,000,000 francs, compared with November, 1914.

WEXLER JOINS BACHE & CO.

New Orleans Banker Becomes a Member of New York Concern.

J. S. Bache & Co. announced yesterday that Sol Wexler, President of the Whitney-Central National Bank of New Orleans, would become a member of the firm on Jan. 1.

Mr. Wexler is one of the best known bankers in the South and was active in the formation of the Federal Reserve Bank. He was Vice President and later President of the Whitney-Central Bank after its consolidation six years ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sternberger, Sinn & Co. have opened a branch office in the Broadway Central Hotel under the management of Hugo H. Hahle.

The Hudson Trust Company has authorized the usual Christmas bonus to employes. R. H. Roundtree has been elected a Director to succeed Dr. J. H. Parker.

Arrangements are about completed for a new issues of Cities Service Company convertible 5 per cent. debenture bonds. The issue is to be $5,000,000, of which $2,354,904 will be distributed to preferred stockholders on Jan. 1 and $1,823,667 to be distributed later to common stockholders. The remainder will be retained in the treasury.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$25,259,500	$905,081,200
Same period last year	9,361,000	451,106,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.79 86.53	87.62 81.51
Same period last year	82.17 82.00	89.42 81.42

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	116	116	116	24
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86¾	86¼	86¼	37
Allegheny Valley 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97	96¾	97	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96½	96½	96¼	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	11
Am. Ice deb. 6s	88	88	88	9
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	290
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91	90¾	90¾	44
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	107	106¾	106¾	199
Am. Thread 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89½	86½	86½	5
Ann Arbor 4s	65	65	65	1
Armour & Co. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	24
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	93¾	93¾	156
A.,T.& S.F. cv. 4s,'55	106	105¾	105¾	5
A.,T. & S.F. cv. 4s,'60	106¼	105¼	105¼	103
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	35
A.,T.& S.F. adj.4s,sta.	87	86½	87	16
A., T. & S. S., Trans. S. L. 4s			88¾	2
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93	92	92½	51
Baldwin Loco. 5s	106	106	106	1
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93	92¾	93	130
B. & O. g. 4s	91¾	91¼	91½	121
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97	96¼	96½	478
B. & O., Mon. R. 5s	101	101	101	2
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92½	92	92	33
B. & O., P. J. & M. D. 5½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	8
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87¼	86¾	87¼	74
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101½	101½	101½	156
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103	103	103	1
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100¾	100¾	100¾	218
Brook. U. El. 5s	100½	100½	100½	35
Brook. U. El. 5s, sta.	100¾	100½	100½	10
Bruns. & West. 5s	93½	93¼	93¼	4
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	15
Con. South. con. 5s	104¼	104	104	4
Central Leather 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	79
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	16
Cent. of N. J. 6s	116¾	116½	116½	6
Central Pacific 4s	91	90¼	90¼	149
Cent. Vermont 4s	80	78	80	18
Cent. Pac. B. Co. Ga. col. 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	19
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87½	86	86¾	145
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	92¾	91¼	92	15
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	5
Chi. & Alton 3½s	44	42¾	44	10
Chi. & Alton 3s	60½	60¼	60¼	16
C., B. & Q. gen 4s	94	93¾	93¾	404
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98	97¾	97¾	249
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97¾	97¾	97¾	15
C.,B. & Q.,Ia. Div. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼	2
C.,B. & Q.,Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	12
C.,B. & Q.,D. Div. 4s	99¾	99½	99½	7
C.,B. & Q.,Ill. Div. 4s	96	96	96	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s, reg.	97½	97½	97½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	83½	83	83½	11
C. & E. I. g. 5s, t. r.	82¾	82¾	82¾	2
Chi.Gas L.& C.1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	74½	73½	73½	20
C., L. S. & E. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93¼	92¼	92¼	82
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92	91	91	27
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	102½	102½	102½	5
C., M. & St.P. r. 4½s	94¾	93¾	93¾	31
C.,M. & St.P. c. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	90
C., M. & St. P. c. 5s	107	106¾	106¾	176½
C. M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83¾	82¾	82¾	12
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	22
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	112½	112½	112½	1
C. & N. W.gen.4s,sta.	96	96	96	16
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Chicago Mys. 5s	97¼	97	97	12
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	84¾	84¾	46
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s	66¾	65	65¾	234
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	47	43½	43¾	22
C., R. I. & P.C.Sa,t.r.	45	41¼	41¼	60
C., St. L. & N. O., Mem. div. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	5
C., St. P. & M. 6s	116	116	116	3
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼	19
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	117½	117¼	117½	3
C. & W. I. con. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	7
C. & G. gen. 5s	98	98	98	1
Chile Copper 7s	132	131¼	132	168
C., C., C. & St.L.	80	80	80	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo div. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¾	17
Cleve. St. L. 4½s	100¾	99¾	99¾	48
Colo. & So. ref. 4½s	87	86½	86½	38
Colo. & So. 1st 4s	92	92	92	10
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82½	82	82¼	64
Cons. Coal Md. ref.5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	122½	122½	122½	85½
Corn Pr. ref.s.f.5s,'34	96	95¾	95¾	13
Cu.-Am.Sug. col.tr.6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	89½	89½	89½	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96	95¾	96	18
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects., full pd.	106¾	105¾	106	23
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100¼	100½	17
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	57¾	59	56
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	85	84	85	22
D. & R. G. con. 4s	83½	80	82	64
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	83½	83½	83½	2
Det. River Tun. 4½s	94	94	94	3
Detroit United 4½s	77¾	76½	76½	3
Dist. Securities 5s	72¾	71½	72¾	68
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	22
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	105¼	104½	104½	12
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Erie 1st cons. 4s	86¼	84¾	85	72
Erie gen. 4s	76	74	75	83
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72¾	71¼	71¼	29
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	83½	82¾	83¼	288
Erie Pa. col. 4s	88	87¾	87¾	4
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	68	68	68	6
Flint & P. M. 6s	101	101	101	1
G. H. & S. A. Mex. Pac. 5s	104	104	104	6
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104½	105	88
Gen. Elec. 3½s	75½	75½	75½	2
Ga. Pacific 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	5
Granby Cons. 6s	103	103	103	12
Gran. Cons. cv. 6s,st.	102½	102½	102½	23
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	5
Gt. Falls Power 5s	99½	99¼	99½	10
Green Bay deb. B	13	12¾	13	17
Hocking Val. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Hous. & T. C. 4s	94	94	94	12
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75¼	75	75½	18
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31¼	30¼	31	60
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	88¼	88¼	88¼	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¾	86¾	86¾	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	91	90¼	90½	39
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	101¾	101½	101¼	41
Illinois Cent. West Lins 4s	88	88	88	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¾	91	91	42
Indiana Steel 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	17
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	88¼	88¼	88½	2
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '22	180½	176	180	124
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76¾	76¾	76¾	113
Interboro R. T. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	204
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	97½	94½	97½	146
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	97¾	92¾	96¾	4806
Int. Navigation 5s	89	89	89	10
Int. Paper 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	11
Int. Paper cv. 5s	83	82¾	83	5
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	74	73	73	29
Iowa Central ref. 4s	53	51	52	12
James., Fair. & C. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	77½	76¾	76¾	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109¾	109	109¾	20
Kan. City So. 5s	94	93¾	94	61
K. C. M. & Bir. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Kan. City Term. 4s	89½	88	88½	14
Kentucky Central 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Keokuk & D. M. 5s	52	52	52	4
Kings Co. El. L. & P. P. M. 6s	115	115	115	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82½	82¾	82½	2
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	93¼	91½	91½	101
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	98¾	98	98	270
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¾	94¾	94¾	20
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94½	93¾	93¾	57
Lake Shore 3½s	84½	84½	84½	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101	101	101	1
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	90	90	90	2
L.V.of N. Y. gtd.4½s	101¼	101	101¼	13
L. V. of N. con.4½s	101	101	101	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	125½	124½	124½	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	101¾	101	101	15
Long Island ref. 4s	87½	87	87	16
Long Island gen. 4s	86½	85¾	85¾	8
Long Island unif. 4s	86¾	86¼	86¼	5
Lorillard 7s	124	124	124	4
Lorillard 5s	101¾	100½	100½	21
Louis. & Ark. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	6
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95	94¼	94¾	56
L. & N. gen 6s	112	112	112	7
L. & N., E.H.& N.6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
L.&N..S.&N.A.5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
L.&N..S.&N.A.5s	102	101¾	102	5
Lous., C & L. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	11
Mah. Coal 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Manhattan con. 4s	92	92	92	41
Man. con 4s, tax ex.	92	92	92	4
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s	114¾	114¼	114¼	1
M. P. Co. 6s Ser. C	110	108	110	8
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	9
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92	92	92	2
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
Mil., L. S. & W. A. Div. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
M.,St.P.& S.S.M.cn.4s	93¼	92¾	92½	12
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	79¼	78	78	87
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	55	53¼	53¼	33
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45¾	45¼	45¼	18
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	55	55	55	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼	5
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100¼	100	100	81
Mo. Pacific 4s	44	42¼	42½	151
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	42¼	42¼	42½	30
Mo. Pacific 5s, '17	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, '20	82½	82½	82½	15
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, tr.r.	82½	82½	82½	20
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	46½	44¾	46½	123
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	45½	43½	45½	60
Mohawk & M. 4s	92½	92½	92½	30
Montana Power 5s	95¼	94¾	95	87
N., C. & St. L. c. 5s	106	106	106	1
Nassau El. 4s	75	75	75	2
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	96¼	95¾	96¼	15
Nat. Tube 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
New Orl. Term. 4s	72	72	72	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104	104	104	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112	110¾	111¼	1406½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92	91¾	91¾	55
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	78¾	78	78	16
N.Y.C.,L.S.cl.3½s,t.r.	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83	83	83	230
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	93¾	93	93¾	152
N.Y.,C.& St.L.deb.4s	86¾	81¾	83¾	35
N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st 4s	93¼	93	93	6
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	96	96	96	14
N. Y. Dock 4s	74	74	74	5
N.Y.G.,E.L.& P.5s	104¾	104½	104¾	2
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s	85	85	85	5
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.5s	114¾	114½	114¾	19
N.Y.,N.H.&H.cv.3½s	72	72	72	4
N. Y., N. H. & H., N. cv. deb. 4s, 1956	80½	80½	80½	2
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	72¾	72	73	40
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	56	54½	54½	298
N. Y., Susq. & W. ref. 5s	98	98	98	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	98¾	98½	98¾	49
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	82¾	80¾	81	4
Norf. So. ref. 5s	83	83	83	3
Norf. & W. genl. 6s	119	119	119	10
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93½	93	93½	361½
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	122¾	120¾	120¾	67
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	122	120½	120½	4
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	121¾	121	121¼	31
Nort. & W. dif. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	8
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	93¼	92¼	92½	176
Nor. Pacific 3s	66	65¼	65¾	128
Ontario Powder s.f. 6s	93¼	93¼	93½	1
Ore. & Calif. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	7
O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	92½	92	92	14
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93¼	92¾	93¼	60
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref.4s	90	88	90	104½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	88¼	88¼	88½	12
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	10
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	33
Penn. consol. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	159
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101¼	101	101	3
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	94¼	94	94	16
Penn. gn. 4½s tm. cs	100¾	100¾	100¾	395
Penn. 4s, 1943	99½	99½	99½	20
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99½	99½	41
Penn. 3½s, Ser. D	85	85	85	1
Penn. N. E. 4s	98	98	98	1
Peo. & East. 1st 4s	69	69	69	1
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	36	35¼	36	8
Peo. Gas. C. ref. 5s	102½	102¾	102¾	24
P., L. & L. E. 1st 5s	105	105	105	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Ser. D	94	94	94	1
Pocahontas C. C. 5s	89	88¾	89	4
Portland Ry. 5s	93	93	93	5
Public Serv. 5s	90¼	89¾	90	37
Ry. S. Sp. Int Co. 5s	95	95	95	1
Ry. S. Sp. La. T. 5s	99¼	99¾	99¾	5
Ray Copper cv. 6s	125	124	124¼	4
Reading gen. 4s	95	94½	94½	74
Reading J. C. col. 4s	95¼

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 18, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,846,267	167,707,749
Same period last year	966,572	47,065,403

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	91.13	89.03	94.13	58.99
Same period last year	68.21	60.87	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
132	Dec. 18	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS..	132	128	132	+ 4	900
40½	Apr. 22	21¼	Dec. 9	Alaska Gold M.††	27⅛	22¼	27	+ 4	48,500
13½	Nov. 4	9⅜	Dec. 9	Alaska Juneau††	11⅛	9⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	10,100
49¼	Oct. 4	7⅜	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32½	31	31½	..	3,850
84¼	Dec. 6	33*	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	83½	81⅜	82	+ 1⅛	7,500
74½	Nov. 8	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	71¼	69¼	69¼	− 1⅜	1,300
101⅛	Nov. 19	90	Mar. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	100	100	100	+ 1¼	100
72⅞	Dec. 7	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	71⅜	68⅜	70	..	7,400
95	Nov. 24	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	95	95	95	+ 1	100
109⅜	Aug. 9	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	106½	102	102	− 3½	400
219⅜	Oct. 28	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	190	190	190	..	10
68½	Oct. 4	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61½	59	59⅜	− ⅝	35,700
113½	Nov. 30	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	113¾	111	111	+ ¾	2,100
98	Oct. 4	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry.	81½	78¾	79	− ¾	12,300
118	Aug. 6	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	116	116	116	− 2	200
60	Jan. 12	42	Nov. 26	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	..	....
25	Nov. 10	23	Oct. 21	Am. Coal	..	..	25	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 30	Am. Coal Products..	155	140⅜	153¾	+ 4⅛	3,400
120	Sep. 11	107½	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	..	..	119	..	....
115	Dec. 9	114½	Dec. 6	Am.C.P.pf.,sb.r.p.pd	..	..	115	..	....
64	Oct. 23	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	57	54⅜	55	− 3¼	1,800
102¼	Nov. 5	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	98	98	98	− 1½	200
133⅜	Nov. 17	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	127⅞	126	127	− ¾	850
14¼	Oct. 22	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝	1,100
59½	Oct. 22	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf..	51⅞	50	51	..	2,700
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛	1,700
31¼	Oct. 25	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	24	21½	23¼	+ 1¾	2,000
50½	Oct. 25	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	42⅞	38¾	41½	+ 3½	3,300
74¾	Oct. 23	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	70¼	67¾	68⅛	− ⅝	15,400
105	Nov. 22	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf..	102	101	102	+ ¼	700
13½	Oct. 28	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	10	9⅜	9¾	− ⅛	800
37½	Dec. 7	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.....	..	..	37½	..	....
101⅜	Nov. 12	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	100⅞	96¾	100	+ 2⅞	62,275
113	Nov. 18	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	111⅜	110½	111¼	+ ⅝	800
91¾	Nov. 19	86	Sep. 30	Am. Smelters pf. A.	89⅞	89	89¾	+ ¼	430
85¾	Dec. 6	76	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B..	84½	84	84⅞	− ⅝	300
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	150¼	150	150	− 2	....
110⅜	Nov. 5	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	109	..	300
74½	Oct. 19	24⅞	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	62¼	60⅜	61¼	− ⅝	5,000
119⅞	Nov. 5	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	116⅛	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅜	5,000
119½	Nov. 30	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	118⅜	117¼	118⅛	+ ⅝	300
82½	Oct. 7	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	65	65	65	..	5
130¼	Nov. 1	118	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	128⅜	128	128⅝	+ ⅛	5,590
252½	Apr. 22	200	Dec. 13	Am. Tobacco	213	200	205½	+ 3⅝	11,275
111	Nov. 23	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new...	108½	108¼	108½	− ½	200
57½	Oct. 20	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	48	46¾	48	+ ⅝	700
56	Oct. 20	46	Nov. 10	Am. Woolen tr. r....	45¾	45¾	45¾	− ½	1,400
100	Oct. 4	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	..	75
99½	Nov. 15	96	Oct. 22	Am. Wool. pf. tr. r..	..	..	97¾	..	....
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf...	13	13	13	+ 1⅞	100
91⅝	Nov. 17	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†..	86¾	84⅜	85½	+ ⅜	61,200
14	Oct. 27	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization...	10	9	9	− 1	500
68½	Nov. 22	55	Nov. 29	Associated Oil	64½	59¾	63⅝	+ 3⅝	2,100
111¼	Nov. 4	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	107	105¾	106	− ¾	7,500
102⅛	Nov. 26	98	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅛	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛	3,002
116	Nov. 1	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	115¼	114	114	− 1	850
154½	Oct. 23	26⅜	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO...	120*	111¼	115⅞	+ 2½	119,825
115	Oct. 29	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	109¼	108½	108½	+ ½	200
95⅞	Nov. 4	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	92⅞	92	92⅜	− 1	11,500
79¾	Nov. 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77⅜	77	77⅛	+ ⅛	1,000
4⅛	Dec. 9	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining†..	4⅛	3¼	3¼	− ⅛	22,400
600	Oct. 22	46¾	Ja...	Bethlehem Steel	482	450	474	+ 3	2,375
184	Oct. 22	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	150	150	150	− 3¼	1,100
42½	Aug. 17	40	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
80	Aug. 16	80	Aug. 16	Booth Fisheries pf..	..	..	80	..	....
93	Apr. 21	83¼	Aug. 13	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	88½	88¼	88¼	− ⅝	1,100
138¾	Oct. 14	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	133	133	133	+ 1½	100
50	Dec. 7	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	48	..	....
99	Dec. 3	64	Aug. 9	Brown Shoe pf.....	96	95	95	− 2	475
14⅜	Dec. 7	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	12	11	11½	+ ¼	400
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
*109⅞	Dec. 2	*109⅞	Dec. 2	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	..	..	*105½	..	....
94½	Oct. 18	79½	Dec. 10	Burns Brothers	86⅞	84	85½	+ 5½	2,800
108	Oct. 18	108	Oct. 18	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	108	..	....
36¼	Oct. 2	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	31	31	31	− 1	100
79⅝	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	72¾	63	64¾	+ 2¼	9,700
32	Dec. 15	8	July 28	CAL. PETROLEUM	32	26	30¼	+ 3⅝	56,000
61	Dec. 15	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	61	55½	59½	+ 3⅜	14,500
59	Sep. 29	54	Sep. 29	Canada Southern....	59	59	59	..	3
194	Nov. 1	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific....	181½	178½	179⅜	− ¼	20,600
90⅛	Nov. 10	71½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	− 4⅝	100
61¼	Nov. 1	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co....	54½	52⅛	53½	− ⅝	14,300
74½	Nov. 18	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf	109¾	109	109	..	800
325	Jan. 26	245	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	275	..	....
*135	Nov. 19	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	..	..	*135	..	....
64¾	Nov. 19	35⅜	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio..	63	61	62	− ½	7,100
15¼	Aug. 25	8	Aug. 6	Chicago & Alton....	10	10	10	− ½	300
22¼	Nov. 18	11⅜	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf..	..	..	20	..	....
17½	Nov. 3	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	15	14¼	14⅝	..	1,400
41½	Nov. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	39½	38½	38⅝	− ¼	2,200
98	Apr. 19	77⅜	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93⅝	92	93	− ⅝	9,212
133½	Nov. 30	120⅞	Sep. 2	C., M. & St. P. pf...	132	130½	132	− ½	850
135⅜	Nov. 16	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest....	131	131	131	..	50
174	Dec. 3	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	174	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 20	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	17⅜	14⅜	16½	− 1⅝	54,200
122	Nov. 11	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
135	Dec. 8	124	Sep. 17	C., St.P., M. & O. pf.	..	..	135	..	....
26⅜	Nov. 24	23⅜	Dec. 13	Chile Copper†	24⅝	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅜	7,400
57⅜	Nov. 17	32¼	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	54	51	53⅜	+ 1⅝	18,100
52	Oct. 22	25	Feb. 28	C., C., C. & St. L....	..	..	48½	..	....
77	Oct. 20	53⅜	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	77	..	....
*45½	Dec. 10	*45½	Dec. 16	Clev., C. & P. special.	45½	45½	45½	..	5
79¼	Dec. 1	78⅝	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	79¼	..	....
79½	Oct. 20	60	Aug. 17	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	74	73¼	73½	− ¼	750
110⅜	Oct. 23	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108½	..	....
66½	Sep. 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	53⅛	49⅜	51½	+ 1⅝	31,750
38½	Nov. 3	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern.....	35	35	35	− 1¼	100
60	Nov. 15	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	59	..	....
53	Nov. 9	35	Sep. 2	Col. & So. 2d pf....	..	..	50	..	....
49⅝	Dec. 17	41½	Nov. 23	Computing Tab. Rec	49⅜	43¼	48	+ 4½	1,700
115¼	Dec. 4	111½	Nov. 13	C. G., E. L. & P., Bal	115¼	115	115	..	340
150½	Oct. 15	113⅜	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	146¾	141½	143½	+ 3¼	25,400
127	Oct. 5	40¾	Jan. 4	Continental Can	87½	84½	84½	− 1	3,300
109½	Dec. 1	88½	Jan. 4	Continental Can pf.	108	108	108	..	50
21¼	Oct. 25	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	19⅝	18	19	− ¼	8,175
91⅞	Dec. 10	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	91½	90⅝	90⅝	..	600
49	May 7	40	Sep. 28	Crex Carpet	41	41	41	..	100
27½	Nov. 8	27½	Nov. 8	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	27½	..	....
109⅞	Sep. 29	18¾	May 10	Crucible Steel	75⅜	70¾	72⅝	+ ⅜	31,200
112½	Sep. 29	18	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	111⅞	110	111¾	+ 1¾	2,200
177	Dec. 1	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	162¾	154	154	− 7⅝	2,310
110	Sep. 14	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	101½	101½	101½	− 3½	100
99	Sep. 17	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅜	150
154½	Nov. 4	138½	Aug. 31	Delaware & Hudson	151½	151½	151½	− ½	100
238	Nov. 22	190⅜	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	225	224½	225	+ 2	800
16½	Nov. 16	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande..	..	..	14½	..	....
29⅜	Nov. 17	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	27½	27	27	− 2	1,100
133	Nov. 1	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	133	..	....
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac....	..	..	*70	..	....
70	Nov. 6	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry...	70	70	70	..	200
122	Nov. 30	103	Dec. 17	Diamond Match	106	103	104	− 7	500
50⅝	Oct. 22	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities.	48¼	45¼	47⅞	+ 1⅝	30,000
30¼	Dec. 6	16	June 25	Dome Mines††	29¼	27½	28⅜	+ ⅝	6,100
8¼	Nov. 4	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	6	6	6	− 1	100
15½	Nov. 4	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	13⅜	..	....
100	Sep. 8	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
*605	Aug. 27	*605	Aug. 27	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
78¾	Sep. 25	63	Nov. 20	Elec. Storage Bat...	65½	65	65	− 3⅜	500
45⅝	Nov. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	Erie	43¼	40⅝	41⅜	− ⅝	62,575
59⅞	Nov. 3	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf.....	57⅜	55⅛	56⅛	− 1⅜	11,600
52¼	Nov. 18	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf.....	50⅜	50	50	− ¼	600
*62½	Dec. 2	*62½	Dec. 2	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM....	26	26	26	..	50
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	52¼	50	52	+ 2	1,100
360	Oct. 8	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL....	..	..	315	..	....
116	Dec. 10	106	Mar. 1	General Chemical pf	115½	115¼	115¼	− ¾	200
185½	Oct. 4	138	Mar. 3	General Electric ...	176⅛	172	173⅝	..	3,205
558	Dec. 10	476	Jan. 4	General Motors	551	475	500	−40	5,370
196	Dec. 9	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf..	131	118½	120	−10	8,550
80¼	Oct. 14	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	74⅞	72	73	+ ¼	27,200
114½	Oct. 27	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich(B.F.)Co.pf.	113½	113	113¼	− ½	200
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	84⅜	..	....
128⅜	Nov. 5	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	125⅞	124½	125¼	− ⅝	5,350
54	Dec. 20	25	Jan. 2	G't N.ctfs.for ore prop	40¼	47⅜	47⅜	− ½	21,400
47⅜	Nov. 23	37	Oct. 22	Greene-Cananea	46½	45	45⅜	− ⅝	2,000
80⅛	Nov. 26	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n†	77½	75¾	77¼	+ ⅝	8,800
88¼	Nov. 30	80	May 15	HAV. EL.RY.,L.&P.	..	..	88¼	..	....
101	Sep. 23	95	Apr. 20	Hav. El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
165	Nov. 1	165	Nov. 29	Helme (G. W.).....	..	..	185	..	....
114½	Nov. 30	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf....	112½	112½	112½	− ¼	100
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
124	Dec. 9	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	124	124	124	..	100
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT....	108	108	108	− ½	100
*200	Dec. 9	*200	Dec. 9	Ingersoll Rand	..	..	*200	..	....
47½	Oct. 7	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	45⅝	43⅝	45	+ 1¼	38,500
25	Nov. 4	10⅜	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	..	..	21¾	..	....
85	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	..	..	82	..	....
25½	Nov. 4	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n....	22⅜	21¼	21½	− ⅝	6,600
82	Nov. 5	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	78½	77¼	78	+ ⅝	1,500
29⅜	Nov. 4	15⅜	May 31	Int. Agricultural....	23	23	23	− 1	100
67⅜	Nov. 1	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	59	58	58	− 1½	320
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	111¼	110	110⅝	+ ⅛	1,950
120	Nov. 4	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117¼	117½	117½	− 1	100
85	Dec. 9	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	83⅜	83	83	− 1⅞	450
114	Jan. 14	90¾	Mar. 11	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	108	108	108	..	100
223½	Dec. 15	53½	Mar. 11	Int. M. M. pf., cf.dp.	77¼	66	72	+ 5¼	336,470
223½	Oct. 5	179⅜	Dec. 3	Int. Nickel	198⅜	196½	197½	+ ¾	7,501
110	Oct. 5	105½	Oct. 19	Int. Nickel pf.....	..	..	108	..	....
12⅜	Nov. 5	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	12½	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜	9,550
49½	Dec. 16	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	49½	45½	47½	+ 1	10,840
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 24	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68¼	May 5	61	Oct. 23	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	68	68	68	− ½	100
35¼	Nov. 1	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	31½	30¼	30½	− ¼	4,600
65½	Nov. 5	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City Co. pf.	63⅜	63½	63¼	− ⅝	300
88	Apr. 26	76	Aug. 26	Keyser (Julius) & Co	..	..	84⅞	..	....
109	Apr. 26	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	100	..	....
6	Nov. 4	4	Nov. 18	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	4½	..	....
128½	Oct. 26	122⅜	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	128	..	....
260	Dec. 16	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	260	260	260	+10	200
112	Sep. 15	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
94⅜	Sep. 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	83⅞	80	81	− 1	15,850
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Lucieda Gas	102¼	102	102¼	− 1	200
14⅜	Nov. 3	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	14¼	14	14	− ⅛	600
35	Dec. 15	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	35	33¼	34	+ ¾	700
83⅜	Nov. 19	64⅜	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	82½	80¼	81⅛	+ ⅛	4,100
260	Dec. 9	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	250	250	250	+ 5	520
123½	Dec. 8	113⅜	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	120	120	+ ½	100
27⅝	Sep. 20	15	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	22	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	25¼	25	25½	− ⅞	200
105⅛	Jan. 18	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ 3¾	100
67	Oct. 18	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	64½	..	....
189	Nov. 15	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	184	182	182	..	100
118	Jan. 19	112	Sep. 14	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	115½	..	....
130¾	Oct. 29	103½	July 8	Louis. & Nash.....	129½	127	127	− ⅝	500
84	Nov. 4	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	..	100
69¾	Jan. 19	64¾	Oct. 28	Mackay Cos. pf.....	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	+ 1	500
5	Dec. 13	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	5	3	4	+ 2	500
132	Dec. 18	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd...	132	131	131	..	600
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	..	..	61	..	....
108	Nov. 9	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf..	..	..	107½	..	....
92	Oct. 28	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	78	73½	75½	+ ¾	25,900
103	Oct. 26	43¾	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf..	102¼	98½	101	+ 1¾	6,800
68⅛	Oct. 26	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	57½	55	55¼	− ¾	3,800
65¼	Dec. 6	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	64¾	63	63	− 1	1,700
106½	Dec. 6	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	106	106	106	− ⅛	200
100½	Dec. 15	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum..	100½	90¾	96¼	+ 4¼	169,700
96	Dec. 15	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf...	96	96	96	..	600
35¾	Oct. 30	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	33½	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛	3,750
*110	Oct. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*110	..	....
19⅝	Feb. 15	8	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. Louis..	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ¼	400
49	Feb. 15	24	Sep. 15	Minn. & St. L. pf...	35½	34	34	..	400
126½	Nov. 1	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123⅜	122	123	− ⅞

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THE CURB MARKET.

Week Ended Dec. 18.

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	59,246	13,689	137,295	$122,000
Tuesday	96,002	28,515	179,985	$7,000
Wednesday	116,415	29,415	190,150	$97,000
Thursday	44,988	4,023	196,930	$95,000
Friday	107,492	11,200	140,225	$97,000
Saturday	86,900	30,659	101,575	$8,000
Total	511,343	117,580	936,810	$320,000

INDUSTRIALS.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10,000	Ajax R. inc., 69½	67	69½	..
4,476	Am. L. C., w. i., 10% pd...	20¼	16	16	– 3¼
5,300	Am. Zinc, s.	67	64	67	+ 1½
1,800	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	31½	30	31	..
250	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	45	44	45	– 1
70	*Bank. D. C. 4%	4½	4½	4½	– ¼
820	*C. C. & F'y. 95	92	92	92	– 1
1,535	*C.C. & F. pf.110	105	106	106	– 2
17,700	Cas. N. G. C.	3¼	2¾	2¾	..
20	Car. Steel, pf.	65	64	65	–10
4,550	*Car. L. & P.	7	6¼	6¼	– ¾
1,600	*Chan. Motors 25	83½	83½	83½	– ½
10,468	*Chev. M. Co. 149	134	127	127	– 9
820	D.-S. rights, 29	25	25	25	..
1,065	Drig. Seab. 170	140	140	145	–25
2,475	Emer'n Phon. 14	12¾	14	14	+ 1¾
1,200	Fed. D. C., w. i.	46	44	46	+ ¾
100	*Fisk Tire 125½	125½	125½	125½	..
39	G'et'me Sugar 65	63	65	65	..
1,305	Hall Sig. El.	17	17	22	+ 6
855	Hall Sig. pf.	45	38	41	..
263	*H. & A. Arms 60	55	55	55	– 3
3,745	*I. A. F. S. C. 80	25¾	22	22	+ ⅞
156,000	*Int. Mer. M. 10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
76,200	*I. M. M. pf. 77½	66½	72¾	72¾	+ 5¾
130	*Inter. Motors. 31	30	30	30	..
6,400	I. Nickel, new 61	56	60¾	60¾	+ ¾
20,000	Kath. Br. pf. 19¾	19¾	19¾	20¾	+ 2¾
25	Kelly-Sp. Tire 236	236	235	235	– 5
40	K. S. T. new 1st pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
900	*K. S. T. w. i.	74	72¾	73½	– 2
1,080	*Keystone Ord.	11¼	10¾	10¾	– ¾
4,400	*Lake T. Bt.	14½	12	12½	– 2½
300	Lake T. B. pf.	14½	18	18	– 3
20,380	Manh. Transit	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1,825	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
29,200	*Maxim M'f'n.	14⅝	12¾	14¼	+ 1
71,600	*Midvale Steel	74	68¾	72¼	+ ⅝
21,600	*Nevins Elec.	1¼	⅞	1	– ⅛
14,014	Peer. Tr. M. Corp.	41	36½	39¼	+ 3¼
3,700	Penn. Mar. O. & C. Co., w. i.	62¾	61	60½	– 2⅝
5,620	Poole Engr. & M. Mfg.	121	107	114	..
200	M. Rum., new	25	25	25	..
100	M. Rumely pf.	45½	45½	45½	..
3,800	Corp. of R.R.	5¾	5¾	5¾	– ⅛
1,050	*Saxon Motor Car Co.	69	67	67¼	– ¼
3,600	*St. Jo. Lead.	14	13½	13¾	– ¼
4,900	S. & R., Lad.	70	62	69	+ 4
72,505	Sub. Boat, w.i. ctfs.	46¼	41¼	45¼	+ 1¾
8,488	Tri. Film, v.t. ctfs.	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¾
4,480	*Uni. Fr. Ri.	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ¾
4,300	United Prof. S.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4,450	*U. S. Light & H. Corp. pf.	4¼	3¾	3¾	– ¾
2,325	*U. S. Light & H. Corp. pf.	5¾	5	5	– ¼
2,500	*Utah S. Corp.	19¾	18¾	19	..
3,500	Vim Motor.	52	52	52	– 1
1,100	Willys Ov. pf.	108	108	108	..
100	World Fil. C.	4	4	4	– ¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

100	Ang.-Am. Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
105	Atlantic Ref.	700	670	700	..
1,440	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	167	165	167	..
1,440	Illinois Pr.	147	147	147	–16
545	Nat. Transit.	36	35	35	– 2
1,830	Ohio Oil	188	175	185	+10
1,785	Pierce Oil	17⅞	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
1,060	Penn. Mex.	97	97	97	..
1,032	Prairie O. & G.	465	427	436	..
2,335	Prairie P. L.	255	230	230	+ 9
277	So. Penn. Oil	388	376	377	+ 7
1,435	S. O. of Cal.	398	372	395	+21
1,285	S. O. of Ind.	360	320	357	+25
1,025	S. O. of N. J.	570	533	557	+23
2,351	S. O. of N. Y.	238	223	232	+13
595	Vacuum Oil	240	227	236	..
40	Un. Tr. & L.	80	70	88	..
35	Wash. Oil	52	50	52	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

58,500	*Cosden & Co., (oil)	13⅜	11⅞	12⅞	+ 1⅛
3,500	*Houston Oil.	22⅜	20	21½	+ ⅜
10,500	Inter. Pet.	13½	13	13⅜	..
7,100	Met. Petro.	22¼	20¼	21	..
500	Midwest Ref.	59	57	59	+ 1
112	Savoy	12	12	12	+ ¼
12,000	Sapul. O. & R.	7⅝	7	7⅝	..
10,000	Sapulpa Oil & Ref. pf.	7⅞	7	7⅞	..
1,600	*Vent. Con. Oil	12½	11	12	..
18,300	*Victoria Oil.	3	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
100	Way'd Oil	5	5	5	..

MINING STOCKS.

73,000	†Alta Con. M. Co.	18	10	14	+ 4
7,300	*†Amer. Com.	8	6	7	– 1
18,200	*†Atlanta	23	20	20	– 3
1,000	*†Big Cotton.	3½	3½	3½	..
3,700	Big L. Dev. Co.	1⅞	1¼	1¼	..
51,400	Braden Cop.	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅜
200	Booth	36	36	36	– 1
300	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7,200	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	6⅝	6	6¼	– ⅛
7,000	†Caledonia	87	85	86	..
800	Calaveras Cop.	2	2	2	+ ⅛
22,300	*Canada Cop.	2¼	2	2	– ⅛
18,500	†Cashboy	7	6	7	..
5,065	Cerro de Pasco Copper	87½	84½	87	+ 2
21,200	Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
200	Con. Cop. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3,800	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
100	Comstock T.	10	10	10	..
500	Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3,500	†Dia. B. Butte	4½	4½	4½	..
59,900	*†Emma Cop.	23	18	20	– 1
35,000	*Fed. R. Min.	19	16	17	– 2
24,700	First Nat. Cop.	6¾	4¾	6¼	– ⅜
1,200	Florence	37	35	35	– 2
7,700	Gold'd Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
13,500	*Gold'd Mer.	16½	15	15½	– ¾
2,300	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	3⅝	3⅝	..
11,250	Howe Sound.	4⅞	3⅝	4½	+ ¼
5,800	*†Int. Mines.	20	18	18	+ 2
3,750	*†Iron Blos.	1¾	1	1¼	+ ⅛
4,000	*Jim Butler.	1⅛	98	1	– ⅛
12,100	Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
64,800	Ken. Copper	53⅜	51½	52¼	..
19,000	*†Kewanas	22	19¼	19½	– 2⅜
150	Kerr Lake.	5	4¾	5	..
1,250	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
400	Magma Cop.	14½	14½	14½	– ⅛
10,150	†Maj. Mines.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	– ⅛
900	*†Marsh Min.	32	32	32	+ 2
1,455	Mass. Valley.	3	3	3	..
5,000	†McIntyre	95	92	93	– 5
10,600	†McKinley-D.	68	55	58	–10
8,570	Mines of Am.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
10,000	Mont. Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
51,500	*†Mother Lode	31	27	29	+ 1
500	†Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	..
1,400	Nat. Z. & L.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17,910	New Utah B.	5⅜	4	5⅛	+ 1⅛
13,750	N. Mines Co.	8¼	7¾	7¾	– ⅜
12,600	*North B. Dev	1	1	1	..
12,000	Oro	5½	5	5	..
500	Peterson Lake.	38	36½	36½	– ¾
4,900	Rex Con.	9⅛	8¼	8¼	– ⅜
16,800	*†Rex C. Min.	36	33	34	– 1
16,500	†Roch. Min.	74	70	70	– 3
3,100	†San Toy.	18	15	16	..
1,500	Santa Fe.	8¼	8	8¼	..
8,600	†Sand. Kend.	8	8	8	..
12,200	Seven T. Con.	48	46	48	+ 1
4,200	*†Silver Pick.	7	6	7	+ ⅛
26,150	Stan. Sil.-L.	2	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
8,300	Stewart.	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
62,200	*†Success Min.	67	56	62	+ 5
19,800	Sup. Mining.	34	33	33	..
2,000	*†Tenniska'ng.	64	61	63	– 1
1,800	Ton. Bel.	5½	5½	5½	– ⅛
4,280	Tom. Exten.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
900	Tonopah Min.	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
2,000	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	..
9,400	†W. End Con.	35	75	78	–11
22,500	†W. End Con. A	2	2	2	+ ⅛
625	*W.K. Cp. pf.	2¼	1½	2	..
660	Yukon Gold	2¾	2¾	2¾	..

BONDS.

$379,000	B. & O. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	– ⅛
257,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	116⅝	117	116½	+ ⅛
152,000	San. Pop. 6s.	211	208	208¼	+ 8⅛
6,000	Rumely	88	88	88	..
30,000	West. Pac.	88	88¼	88¼	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

FINANCIAL.

LOST STOCK.

CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILWAY CO.

The undersigned gives notice that the following certificates of stock, each for ten shares, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company have been lost and that application has been made for a reissue, viz.:

CERTIFICATE NO. DATE. REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF.

N. 4804 to N. 4906. December 28, 1911. English Association Bond & Share Holders.
N. 2308 to N. 2309, July 20, 1911; S. Japhet & Co.
N. 9241 to N. 9242, January 16, 1913; Raymond, Pynchon & Co.
N. 9634 to N. 9637, February 26, 1913; Raymond, Pynchon & Co.
L. 11974 to L. 11803, January 4, 1906; E. & C. Randolph.
N. 16585 to N. 16581, October 21, 1914; James Capel & Co.

Transfer of these shares has been stopped. Dated November 22, 1915.

J. D. PROBST & CO.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, Notice is hereby given that the books of **The Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Maine** for the transfer of stock will be closed from December 21st, 1915, to December 31st, 1915.

C. E. ADAMS, Assistant Treasurer.
Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 16, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 221 OF THE General Corporation Law of the State of New York, notice is hereby given that the following certificate has been issued by the Secretary of State:

State of New York, office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Manx Realty Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 2d day of December, 1915, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this second day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells. Opt. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$2,500,000	..	..	.....	19	22
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	70	73
Alb. Sp. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
A.G. & E. ($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 15	130	135
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2¼	Q	Nov 1, 15	385	390
Do pf.	14,296,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	114
Am. P. & Lt.	$2,265,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 15	71	71½
Do 6% cu. pf	2,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	86½	87½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	38	42
Do pf.	1,714,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	72	75
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8½	9
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	85	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 15	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rfs. 5s, '42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	86	90
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94½
Bir. R. L. & P. C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.Is.5s, '32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	108	110
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '35.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	77	82
Cal. R. & P.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	80	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 15	85	86½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	93
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 6s, '99...	1,765,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Cl.R. 1st 5s, '51.	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	..
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 15	96	98
Do 6s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '52	2,788,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1., 15	80	90
Com. Pr. R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1	59½	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 2, 15	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	12,389,000	2¾	S	J. & D.	90	90¾
C.T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	72	73
Do 1st 5s, '38	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	103
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,490	2½	S	A. & O.	94	98
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1½	Q	Oct 15,15	134	138
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96½
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	75	85
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	99	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Ev. G. & El. L. 1st rfs. '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Def.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	42	48
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s '46..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	68	75
Harwood El. 5s, '39	22,188,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 in. trs.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	..
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95¼	98
J. C., H. & P. C. 4½s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¼	75½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	57	59
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	96
K. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '51.	12,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
K.C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	99
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 15	95	100
L. R. Ry. & L. El. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	98
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96½
Mobile Electr. 1st 5s, '46..	1,896,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30,15	70	75
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '49 ..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
N. O. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	85
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	14	..
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 15	51	56
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	46½	47
Do pf.	2,336,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15,15	94½	96
N.T.T.Co. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
N. Y. West'r L.G.M 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80¾	83
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,685,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 15	70	74
O.E Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '28	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
P.G. El. 5s, '35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Pub. S. C. 6s	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	104¾
Rep. R. & L. Do pf	6,206,000	..	..	.....	10½	22
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54 tax ex. N. Y.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	68	71
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	88
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sat. L. & Cy. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	96½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '32	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '28..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93¼	96¼
Scran. E. 5s, '37	4,457,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92¼	95
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	92½	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	87½	90
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	88¼	89½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 15	98½	99½
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
S.W.P. & L. pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 15	97½	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	101
Spfd. (O.) L. H. & P. 5s, '29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 18, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,348,150	..	..	.....	$8	$8½
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30½	$31½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84

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40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROCADED SERGES, NAVY.—We are open for a large quantity for cash. Bloch & Ratner, 174 Wooster St.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.—R. Eiseman of Chicago, of the old-established jewelry and dry goods specialty house, M. A. Eiseman & Bro., is here at the Breslin Hotel looking at samples in the infants' and children's wear line. They will job a full line of infants' and children's dresses, coats, knit goods, underwear, novelties, &c.

COATS.—White chinchilla and novelties; jobber looking at samples. Rochstin & Nelson, successors to M. Rosen & Co., J. Levine, buyer, 140 West 25th St.

COATS.—Large mail order house will look at Spring line of coats, 9 to 12 A. M. all week. H. Coster, 459 West 55th St.

COATS.—Better grade; jobber looking samples; 41 W. 20th Street, third floor.

COATS.—We are ready to place orders for snappy models. 118 W. 27th St., 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at Samples, 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 143 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking all week at coats, suits, and dresses. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS looked at all week. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobber looking at Spring Samples. 7 East 20th St., 5th floor.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy Spring suits, coats. 11 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge manufacturer will look at samples; large uptown concern. Apply 48 W. 15th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silks and serges; bring samples. Room 803, 1,133 Broadway.

KIMONAS, DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders; call 10 to 12. 407 Broadway, room 210.

KNIT GOODS.—Contractors wanted. Call at once with samples. Star Knitting Mills, 43-45 Walker St.

MIDDY BLOUSES. — Contractors wanted. Call at once with samples. Star Knitting Mills, 43-45 Walker St.

PIECE GOODS.—Cash paid for your Surplus Cotton Piece Goods. R. Seril, 480 Broadway. Quantity no object.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors, we are ready to look at samples of silk waists, also silk and serge dresses. Apply 115 West 30th Street, 12th floor.

SPRING COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats all week. 115 West 27th, 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking for snappy lines; will buy quantity for spot cash; write immediately for appointment. N 171 Times.

SUITS.—Would like to see Spring line of suits; all week 9 to 12 A. M. Mr. Kushins, 423 West 55th St.

SUITS.—Looking at snappy Spring models, better grade. Call all week. 25 West 31st St., 9th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. W. & G., 28-30 West 25th, 1st floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at Spring Samples. Call all week. 12 West 21st St., top loft.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 459 B'way. Tel Spring 3358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, (Fur Trimmed.)—Mixtures, staples; ladies' and misses' all sizes; 800 to close out at very low price; also 300 Sport Coats. Joseph Weinstein & Co., 22 West 21st St.

COATS.—Plush coats; good styles at reduced prices. Jos Bernstorff, 36 W. 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Schramson, 158 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

FOX AND WOLF SETS.—Open for large quantities Isabella fox and black wolf sets. Schlesinger, 122 W. 21st St. Phone 3005 Chelsea.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets to close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

KNEE PANTS.—Stock to close out cheap. Adelson Bros., 20 Waverley Place.

MILL ENDS.—Satins, beldings and others, also silk poplins by the pound; lots of ½ to tender to close out cheap. Gottfried, 109 Mercer. Spring 8825.

BOTTNAY.—Bottnay, Serge for sale. 312-14 Seventh Avenue, 11th floor.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lesser-Roggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 to close out for January sales. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33d St.

SUITS.—21 samples, sacrificed. Novelty Dress, 116 W. 20th St. Telephone Farragut 3104.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FULLERS EXPRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 168 Christopher St., Borough of Manhattan, and Tuesday, Dec. 21st, at 10:30 A. M., at Fullers Express Stables, Beach and Essex Sts., Paterson, N. J., and at 3 P. M. at 405 Main Av., Passaic, N. J., assets of the above Bankrupt, consisting of about 54 Horses and 40 Trucks, Harness, etc., at New York, and 40 Horses, 20 Trucks, Harness, etc., at Paterson, and 9 Horses, 6 Trucks, Harness, etc., at Passaic. Inspection from now until time of sale.
ELIOT TUCKERMAN,
Receiver and Ancillary Receiver, 49 Wall St.
JOSEPH A. MICHEL,
Attorney for Receiver, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES F. LYNCH,
Ancillary Receiver, 140 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER,
Attorneys for Ancillary Receivers, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY FELDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 31, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress goods, shirts, collars, neckwear, hosiery, notions, showcases, desks, counters, safe, fixtures, etc.
EDWARD J. RYAN, Trustee.
JULIUS A. KIRCHER, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRAUNSTEIN & HERSHKOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 31, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machines, fixtures, &c.
FREDERICK M. LEONARD,
Trustee.
JULIUS H. REITER, 277 Broadway, and LEON DASHEW, 320 Broadway, New York, Attorneys for Trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH FORSTOT, doing business as FORSTOT DRESS CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 71 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, sewing machines, power tables, cutting tables, safe, fixtures, etc.
DAVID W. KAHN, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRIFFEN, BONYNGE & MCMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RADCLIFFE & CO., INC., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 144 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, playing cards, score pads for whist, supplies, fixtures, safe, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND,
Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

South American Securities

An article showing how an investment in this kind of securities at present wartime prices should not only assure a good profit, but help develop our trade with the Latin-American republics— in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands This Morning 10c
$4.00 a Year
Times Square New York

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Silverman & Silverman; H. I. Silverman, hosiery, underwear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Cobiens & Co.; M. Cahn, dry goods; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. Stern, nats; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. A. S. Milliken, infants' furn. goods, knit goods, coats, caps; Miss L. A. Peck, misses' muslin underwear, kimonas, petticoats; 116 W. 32d St.
CLEVELAND.—Freedman Bros.; A. Freedman, woolens; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's dresses, coats; Mrs. Larue, coats; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, Spring suits; Mrs. La Rue, Winter coats; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. Grauman, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 West 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; D. J. Sullivan, jobs, silk, serge dresses, skirts, coats; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Spring coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. J. Locker, fancy goods, white ivory, notions, drug sundries, rubber goods, leather goods; Hotel McAlpin.
NEW ORLEANS—Schorr Mfg. Co.; M. Scherr, cloakings; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss F. Bridley, petticoats; 71 W. 23d St.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Arnfeld, men's, boys', children's clothing; L. Ferber, millinery; 362 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Agus, Habinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND—King Chain Stores; C. L. Van Noppen, dry goods, notions, novelties, grocery, drug specialties; McAlpin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Mies A. Jacobs, millinery, children's garments; L. Davis, ready-to-wear; 383 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD — Albert Steiger Co.; R. Steiger, cloaks, suits; R. P. Williams, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; M. Muller, ladies' coats; Hotel Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 23 E. 26th St.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; F. G. Hirsch, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, jobs, silks, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The storm that was off the New England Coast Saturday night moved rapidly northeast to the Grand Banks, and another storm of considerable intensity is approaching the No. 1 Pacific Coast, where rains and gales have already set in. Temperatures are lower along the Atlantic Coast and in Texas. The changes elsewhere have been unimportant. The indications are that there will be snow flurries in the region of the Great Lakes, and generally fair weather, without material change in temperature, in other parts of the country east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday — North Atlantic, light to moderate west; South Atlantic, moderate variable; East Gulf, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, except probably snow flurries near lakes.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	32	38	4 P. M.	37	37
6 A. M.	30	35	6 P. M.	37	35
9 A. M.	32	36	9 P. M.	36	34
12 M.	38	36	11 P. M.	36	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature 40 degrees at 1:40 P. M., minimum 33 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Humidity 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The rain at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 20.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
5:00—733 E. 13 St.;	Union Smelting Co.	$5,000
9:45—Ft. of Pike St.;	James Sheehan.	Slight
P. M.		
1:15—10 St. and E. R. D. S. C.		Slight
2:45—77 Bayard St.;	S. Merosailwsky.	$1,000
5:50—708 Caldwell Av.;	Simon Harowitz	Slight
6:40—Union Av. & Freeman St.	Samuel Cantor.	Slight
10:15—205 E. 42 St.;	Jno. Bristol.	Slight
10:30—466 W. 149 St.;	Jas. Butler.	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light var. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy in s. and fair in n. Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. e. winds.

La. and Tex.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; fresh n. winds.

West Tex., Ark., Ky., and Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

Ohio and Mich.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., except probably snow fuirries near the lakes; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Wis., Minn., Iowa—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer.

N. Dak., S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues. Mon.

Mo. and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with moderate temperature.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly warmer Mon.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BLOW & CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway, Cortlandt 1233.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 25 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1738.

H. FERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

GROSS, FRANZBLAU & CO., 27 Greene St., pays cash for all kinds of merchandise, machinery and fixtures. Tel. 886 Spring.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2477 Stuyv.

WISE Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 8th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE-AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 393-395 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GARBOV & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 20th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, etc.
MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 438, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motions:
O'Boyle<Robertson.
Wilson<US.
Church<Hillard.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Pirlla Co<US Rubber.
Guaranty Trust Co<Inti Steam Pump Co.
Natl Co<Larkin.
Trial calendar:
Penn Steel Co<N Y City Ry.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 307 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Ketterer<Armour & Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
Oetjen<Finnigan.
Brown<Sullivan, jobs, silk, serge dresses, skirts, coats; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' Spring coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. J. Locker, fancy goods, white ivory, notions, drug sundries, rubber goods, leather goods; Hotel McAlpin.
NEW ORLEANS—Schorr Mfg. Co.; M. Scherr, cloakings; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss F. Bridley, petticoats; 71 W. 23d St.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Arnfeld, men's, boys', children's clothing; L. Ferber, millinery; 362 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Agus, Habinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND—King Chain Stores; C. L. Van Noppen, dry goods, notions, novelties, grocery, drug specialties; McAlpin.
SAN FRANCISCO—Davis-Schonwasser Co.; Mies A. Jacobs, millinery, children's garments; L. Davis, ready-to-wear; 383 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD — Albert Steiger Co.; R. Steiger, cloaks, suits; R. P. Williams, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Singer Bros. Cloak Co.; M. Muller, ladies' coats; Hotel Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 23 E. 26th St.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, waists; F. G. Hirsch, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, jobs, silks, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.
WORCESTER—John C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

Jones<Jones.
Jones SS Co<Barnes-Ames Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Hadley<NY, N H & H R R Co.
Page<Seydel.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Morris Wainstock, Hazen Morse, E & R Rosofsky, Bernard Weinteaub, Alex Singer, Lester Autler, Francis J Rue, Ernest Ochs, Chas A Benson, A & R Raskin, Jacob Sternstein, Henry Hallmann, Pincus Lesner, Segal & Steinwurzel, Chas Endres, Jaeger & Bild, Coopersmith & Guildin, Schutz & Petti, Morris Berman, Wm Turner, Under objections: Lucy M Twomey, A B & H Goldin, Bernard Kraus, Adjourned cases: Clinton S Martin, Samuel Goldman, Chas E Bougier, Jos A Gomez, Joseph Klein, Samuel Frishman, Augustus Greenspan, Louis Hordes.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.
Salkauskan<NY C & H R RR (on trial).
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Bankruptcy:
Louis Virgillis
Schenene et al.
Criminal:
US<Lung Wing.
Same<Wong Mong Fook.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Amann<United Booking Offices.
Berry<Brown.
Bailey<Stafford.
Fuchs<Krinsky.
Minolin<Bell.
Driscoll<Knight.
Re Merinsky.
Mattila<Rodgers & H.
Sevick<Erie RR.
Re Herbert Oil Co.
Re Benedetto.
De Gregorio<Capace (2.)
Re Woodhul.
Heller<Gross & Co.
Lee<Boutwell Milling & Grain Co.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Segarsky<Baxt.
Coulson<Straker.
McKnight<McKnight.
Snyder<Snyder.
Ginsberg<Spitzer.
Packles<Barrett.
Re Prickett.
Zamites<Randzius.
Newgen<Alsberg.
Fajans<38 W 59 St.
Gitsky<Turner.
Hyman<Pollak.
Glammanco<Dock Const Co.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Heller<Gross & Co.
Re Bowery Bk<Kesler.
Wallach<Curran.
Same<Christman.
Spiegel & Co<Geis.
Elliot<Sherman.
Same<Tyler.
City Account Co<O'Neill.
Brady<Osterweis.
Re Simpson Crawford Corp.
US Trust Co<Kremrur Realty Co.
Zipfel<Zipfel.
Merenda<Comm RR Co.
Brit-Amer Tob<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Re Natl Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Sullivan<Harbauer.
Orenstein<Margaret & Sarah Switzer Inst Home.
Haber<Bloom.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<Stacking.
Noble<Hinds, N & E.
Bradley<Seitz.
Eurelle<Wanamaker.
Lodwick<Van Dyk.
Stewart<Sherman.
Schlinsky<Stuyvesant Auto Tradg Co, Inc.
North Side Hoistg Co<CNY.
Ungar<Schulz.
Rezzano<Rezzano.
Roder<Mt Beacon-on-Hudson Ass'n.
State & City Realty Co<Goodwin.
Hohn<Docter.
Re Mallett.
Sheridan<M R L Building Co.
Johnson<Bischoff.
Oppenheim<Met Street Sardusky<Schwartz.
Weinreb<Pilhn.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Heckler<Karsch.
Prince<Brust.
Rose<Bristol.
Sneck<Maduro Mer Co.
Same<Cohn.
Sacks & Co<NY Edison Co.
Tyrell<CNY (6.)
Brennan<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Stemler<CNY.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Fisher.
Nell<Nell.
Eastern Ind Sav Bk<Weber.
Singer<Singer.
Walter<Farrell.
Sneck<Maduro Merc Co, Inc.
Meek<Fitzsimons.
Tourette<Hemminger.
Carlino<Smith (2.)
Re J C Ehrlandt Original Rug Co.
Rose<Rose.
Spitz<Stanschneck.
Re Warner<Cavanaugh.

PART II.—Platzek, Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Phelps<Guyon.
Simpson<Simpson.
Malden Lane Rty Co<Robinson.
Gilmore<Brinckerhoff.
Trenton Cont Co<State NY.
Schenker<Doscher (2.)
Peise<Kalish.
Forchheimer<Dunlop.
Sawtrey<Strozer.
Whalen<Whalen.
Demurrers:
Braumann<Amond.
Trenton Constr Co<State NY, (2.)
Preferred causes:
Johnston<McCarroll.
Beldas<Zaharis.
Staff<Staff.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Gimbernat<Gimbernat.
Baker<Harris.
Baker<US Fid & G Co.
Aaronson<Simon.
Canadian Agcy, Lim<Assets Realiz et al.
Zinc Corp, Lim<Assets Realiz Co.
Grenfell<Assets Realiz Co et al.
Charter Trust & Agcy, Lim<Assets Realiz.
British-Canad & Gen Inv Co<same.
2d Ind Tr, Lim<same.
Ind & Gen Tr, Lim<same.
Ivanhoe Gold Corp, Lim<same.
Trustees, Exrs, & Sec Ins Corp<same.

The following cases to be called as required:
Barsotti<Barsotti.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Chatterton Co<Matthews Sons, Inc.
Dick<Penn RR.
Murray<Murray.
Links<Comyns.
Friedel<G East Cas.
Masterson<Masterson.
Raisler Heat Co<Butthols K Co.
Collons<Leafy.
Eckford<Westley.
Star Co<Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.
Tanzer<Tanzer.
Barber Asp Co<Gayley Engineer.
Wagner<Wagner.
Coster<Un Societatilor Rom de A et al.
Middleman<City R E Imp Corp.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term. Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Gott, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II. — Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Benedict<Robertson, Davis<Mo, Kan & Tex Ry.
Wiedenback<Baker.
Korn<Lembeck & Eagle Brew Co.
Gerrodette<Sudella Co
Byrnes<Stephens.
Malbin<Lysten R & H Co.
Biederman<Gordon.
Cent Elec Supply Co<Pettitt.
Wade<Dachtera.
Eline<Beers.
Reehm<Reehm, Clear.

PART III.—Greenbaum, Inq—Calceb<Kanais.
McGinley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
McMahon<U R T (2).
Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
McGlynn<Bulkeley.
Slavik<Mearz.
Epstein<Bitzick.
Caparale<Cons Tel & Co.
Cunningham<Frynier & Hanna Co.
Apple<Un Stores Rty.
Machiowitz<same.
Fortenbach<Bauman.
Kelly<Carroll.

PART IV.—Giegerich, Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Maresca<Potter.
Gibson<NY Con RR.
Rowan<Arnold, Constable & Co, Inc.
F Genoise<Nas El RR
J Genoise<same.
Stoddard<42 St. &c, Ry
Newman<Miller.
L Fichter<N Y College Point Ferry Co.
Fichter<same.
Coupe<Beadleston & Woerz.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Olsen<Clark.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cassell<CNY.
Farrell<Foley.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Chase Truck<Rich RR Dunn<Ruppert.
Armstrong<Strain.
Fease<Int R T Co.(2.)
Heckler<Karsch.
Hill<N Y & Q Co RR.
Kettle<N Y & Q Co RR.
Leipziger<N Y Rys.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term. Cases remaining in this part have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kain<Weeks.
Rietz<E H RR.
Berkowitz<J E Biggins & Co.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Wiener<Oliver.
Wiener<Weber.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Crescent<Ward.
Schiemann<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning & F Co.
Collman<same.
F Blaglar<Co<same.
Covell<Kaye.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Cooper<Mason-Seaman
Fay<Star Co.
Philip<Edelstein.
Dorn<Pumyea.
Roland<Wooten.
Kaplan<Doscher.
Benvenisto<Smith.
Costello<Bonwit, Teller & Co.
Dougherty<Wildhart Realty Co.
Strawinski<N Y C & H R RR.
Dann<Deyo.
Goodman<Hajek Bros & Co.
W F Kesler<North River Realty Co.
M Kessler<same.
Clarke<NY Rys.
Reilly<India Wharf Brewing Co.
Noah<Bernheimer Co.
Gallagher<Josephowitz.
Naprstek<Penn RR.
Walsh<NY, N H & H.
Weir<Federal Iron & Metals Co.
Siskind<CNY.
Kirgan, Jr<Westinghouse Mfg Co.
Canfield<Rafel.
Dohan<Yonkers RR.
Palmer<B H RR.
Heine<Rothenberg & Co.
Dorler<Kaufman.
Benkovic<Stoller & Kirgan<Westinghouse.
Ennis<NY Rys. Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, Inq—G Fladderman<Chalkiadi.
Inq—H Fladderman<same.
Regan<CNY.
Reichman<Ashner.
Fleischman<Lieberm'n
Wein<Un Elec L & P.
Hronich<Int Motor Co.
Blumenfeld<Sils, Inc.
Mayer<42 St Manh Ry
Johnson<Comstock Co.
Reen<Smith Co.
O'Donnell<Con Gas Co
Forest<Ham & Am Ry
E Braun<NY Rys.
H Braun<same.
Oliver<Graph Arts Rty

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lowry<D, L & W RR.
MacManus<Coler.
Marongni

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun-rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:54|Moon sets..8:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:42	7:08	12:26	1:15
Governors Island	7:14	7:40	1:03	1:49
Hell Gate	9:04	9:30	2:43	3:29

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 19.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, Dec. 11.
SS Montoso, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 11.
SS Siamese Prince, Brest, Dec. 2.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, Dec. 4.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Dec. 12.
SS Everett, Boston, Dec. 18.
SS Diadem, St. Vincent, Nov. 27.
SS Frontera, St. John's, Dec. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Segurana	Genoa	Nov. 24
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 3
Tropea	London	Dec. 4
Harrovian	Havre	Dec. 3
Venezia	La Pallice	Dec. 6
Corosal	Barbados	Dec. 11
Marone	Bordeaux	Dec. 5
Lepanto	Hull	Dec. 4
California	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Bemdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Taormina	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Ioannina	St. Michaels	Dec. 9
Cuamo	San Juan	Dec. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

†United States	Christiansand	Dec. 12
Adda	Valencia	Dec. 4
Nickerie	Curacao	Dec. 8
Venus	Cardiff	Dec. 8
Neches	Galveston	Dec. 15
Havana	Havana	Dec. 18

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Patria	Lisbon	Dec. 12
Charlton	Las Palmas	Dec. 9
San Guglielmo	Naples	Dec. 7
J. Jover Serra	Barcelona	Dec. 8
Ribston	Naples	Dec. 6
Charlaos	Cardiff	Dec. 8
La Coq	Rouen	Dec. 5
Panama	Cristobal	Dec. 22
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 15
*Rotterdam	Falmouth	Dec. 15
*Stockholm	Kirkwall	Dec. 16
Ekaterina	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Devon City	Plymouth	Dec. 9
Almirante	Kingston	Dec. 18
Caracas	San Juan	Dec. 18
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
Cape Breton	Newport	Dec. 9
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 21
Matura	Grenada	Dec. 17
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
Penobscot	Bordeaux	Dec. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Honorius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jan van Nassau, Haiti	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maartensdyk, Arg'ntina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Shongo, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lanape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Neordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lyngenfjord, Bergen	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephen, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Eulin, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thessaloniki, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tropeo, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Byron, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hland Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tudor Prince, Argentina	12:00M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cacique, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	10:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

California, Glasgow	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Portland, La Pallice	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 19.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles to, at 7 P. M., due 20th, forenoon, American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 19.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 1,012 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 245 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 328 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 120 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 400 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 188 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 353 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 320 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 1,018 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 278 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 365 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Santa Clara, at Bahia Blanca, Dec. 17.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, Dec. 18.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (tank,) from London, Dec. 18.

Passed.

SS Porto di Alessandretto, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 24, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 11:30 P. M. Dec. 22, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 21, SS Shonga.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close Dec. 31, SS Stockholm.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 12 M. Dec. 22, SS Lygenfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 23, SS Europa.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Dec. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Dec. 23
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Dec. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia.....Dec. 26
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matai.....Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 3

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6 Days at Sea, 4 Days Ashore
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HAVANA

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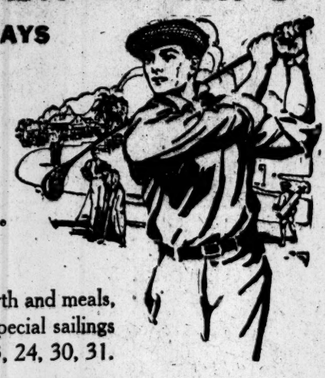

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***California, Sat., Dec. 25, 10 A. M.**

*CAMERONIA . . SAT., JAN. 8, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA . . . SAT., JAN. 15, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA . . . SAT., JAN. 22, 10 A. M.

*En Route to Glasgow.

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CALIFONIA, Sat., Dec. 25, 10 A.M.
CAMERONIA, Sat., Jan. 8, 10 A.M.

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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

S. S. BYRON.....Dec. 24, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VESTRIS.....Jan. 8, 11:30 A. M.
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FOR SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

S. S. STOCKHOLM, 22,070 tons displ.

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SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE, 24 State St., N. Y.

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S. S. Roma, Jan. 21, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Lisbon, Gibraltar & Barcelona.
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BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
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HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE

On December 10, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 64 boxes of frozen shad upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the said shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 10, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY B. HOLLINS, BRITON N. BUSCH, WALTER KITZLER, ANTHONY H. WALBURG, and JOHN A. AULL, as members of the firm of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,935.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons making any claim to any certificates of stocks, bonds, or other property that were pledged to the Hanover National Bank by H. B. Hollins & Co., or deposited with said Hanover National Bank by H. B. Hollins & Co., or to the proceeds thereof, or any part thereof, are directed by order of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of this Court, bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1915, to file their claim to said stocks, bonds, or other property, or to the proceeds thereof, in the office of the Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, as Special Master, at 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of January, 1916, and they are hereby further notified that a hearing pursuant to the aforesaid order of November 23rd, 1915, will be had before said Hon. Stanley W. Dexter as Special Master, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that all persons making such claims are hereby summoned to attend such hearing and to present proof in support of their claims.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1915.

A. LEO EVERETT, Receiver,
37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS,
Attorneys for Receiver,
48 Cedar Street, New York City.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N.R., Noon
St. Paul....Dec. 24 | New York....Dec. 31

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....Dec. 30 | Baltic.....Jan. 5
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Dec. 22, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Jan. 8
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE

Sailings for BORDEAUX

ROCHAMBEAU . Jan. 1, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Jan. 8, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . Jan. 22, 3 P. M.

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NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION.
Reservations may now be arranged.
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American and European. Capacity 1,000 guests.
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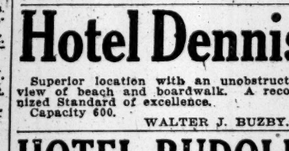

BAHAMAS ADS WANTED.
Write for Literature, 248 5th Av., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $228,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as was ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $228,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as was ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esc., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Four-story house, furnished, 153 West 87th St.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at above address.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

STUCCO COTTAGE, eight rooms, bath, electric light; village water; near station; $50 a month. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—Desirable home; 12 rooms; steam heat; newly decorated. 406 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Owner, on premises.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 81 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Furnished house for rent; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near Summit station; $50 monthly. Phone Chelsea 989. L 70 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AN ISLAND IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, one of the best, can be bought right. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Wanted, within 30 miles, Bergen Co. farm, 15 to 25 acres, up to $5,000; all cash.

Wanted, within 150 miles, 100-acre farm; modernized house; macadam road; under $10,000. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

57th, 102 West.—Parlor, adjoining one or two rooms; all improvements; telephone; suitable doctor or any light business.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desirable 5th Av. office to sublease, $15-$20 monthly. N 173 Times.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleases. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Madison Av., 220, (cor. 36th,) large dancing and music studios for lessons, classes, recitals; sub-renting.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. Ninety-five per cent. of apartments offered in desirable residential sections, $100 upward. 'Phone me your requirements; get on my MAILING LIST.
RECEIVE DAILY BULLETINS describing all new furnished private apartments offered for short and long terms; prompt, efficient, and courteous service; absolutely no charges.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
280 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

Riverside Drive, 790, (Cor. 157th St.)—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths, river view; reasonable. A. J. Odell.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

21st St., 234-S West.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

TO SUBLET

One 3-room kitchenette and bath, one 4 room, including kitchen and bath. 435 West 119th Street.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 60th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

REFINED young married couple want unfurnished, moderate-priced housekeeping apartment, 4 or 5 rooms and bath; preferably on west side below 125th St.; state full particulars. Responsible, B 58 Times Annex.

WE INCREASE INCOMES.
Advise us of your vacancies. We can show you how to rent advantageously.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 507 5th Av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Passavant Building

440 4th Ave.

S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.

OFFICES —AND— SHOWROOMS

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$810 to $950.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Waterfront Property To Lease

Greenpoint, Brooklyn,
Opposite 23rd Street Ferry, New York.

PIER 550 feet long, with bulkhead 100x100 feet. Deep water for steamships. Will improve to suit tenant. Inquire

Henry Steers, Inc.,
17 Battery Place, New York.
Tel. 1260 Rector.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

36TH ST., 52 TO 56 WEST

3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenettes
And All Modern Improvements.
Rent $40 to $50.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40th St.

Sublet, Unfurnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916.
Very desirable Mezzanine Studio Apartment.
4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite; moderate. Nelson.

28D, 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

$18T, 209 EAST.—Sunny front room, also hall room; gentlemen. Kerrigan.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open-grate fire; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small, communicating, together, or separate; steam; electricity; references.

30TH, 47 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam heat; running water; bath; telephone. Ferris.

44TH, 12 WEST. (The Mansfield.)—Highest class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 6th Av.

43TH, 211 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Front parlor for rent; private bath.

83D; 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; bath, gas, electricity; refined private house.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, hot water constantly; telephone.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; kitchenette; all conveniences; reasonable.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Single and double rooms; continuous hot water; telephone service; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2nd floor front; southern exposure; near Park.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated medium and large rooms; twin beds; $5, $9.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern large room; bathroom floor; electricity; reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; exclusive bachelor house; reference.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent large floor, front rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 254 WEST.—Two bedrooms, sitting room, bath; privilege kitchen; steam, phone, piano; separate entrance. Kibbe.

85TH, 140 WEST. — Back parlor, private bath; also medium rooms; reasonable; telephone.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly furnished house; baths, all conveniences; large rooms; reasonable.

89TH, 320 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; steam, electric, telephone; references; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST. — Rooms, $5.50-$10, with, without private baths; electricity; newly furnished.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; references.

97TH ST., 149 WEST.—One large, nicely furnished room; dressing room; quiet; phone.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH, 254 WEST, near Riverside. Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Apt. 9.

102D, (near Broadway.)—Large, well furnished room. Telephone Riverside 4,520.

104TH, 240, (Broadway.)—Comfortable large sunny room, lavatory, gentleman. Apply elevator boy.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large sunny front room and two single rooms, beautifully furnished; near Columbia, subway; quiet. Apartment 4R. east.

123D, 547 WEST.—Comfortable double room, elevator, telephone; all conveniences; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 606 WEST.—Large rooms, beautifully furnished; running water; telephone; breakfast if desired.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. 4B.

BANK ST., 27, (near West 11th St.)—Nicely furnished large front room; southern exposure; all conveniences; refined surroundings.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Handsomely furnished suites and rooms; attractive rates.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; other rooms; electricity, heat; private house; exclusive neighborhood; near subway; references exchanged; reasonable. Schuyler 5551.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED Christian gentleman wishes board and room in musical family. L 137 Times.

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LOOK INTO $50,000 PAID BY SIGNAL CO.

Thompson Wants Light on the Money Charged to Subway "Speed Control Patent."

GIVEN JUST BEFORE BIG JOB

General Signal Officials, Who Got Fourth Av. Contract by Wood's Vote, to Testify.

NEW "SLUSH FUND" RUMORS

Men Professing to Represent Accused Commissioner Say He Still Has Much to Tell.

An item of $50,000, which was voted by the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester as payment for a speed control invention, will be the chief subject on which information will be sought by the Thompson Legislative Committee today.

The agreement to pay this sum was made by the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester on Sept. 8, 1914, three months before that company obtained a contract worth nearly $1,500,000 to install the signal system in the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn. The original bid of the General Railway Signal Company on that contract was $117,494 above that of the Federal Signal Company of Albany. But the Public Service Commission awarded the contract to the General Company, after it had agreed to reduce its bid to that of the Federal Company, and to install an alleged improvement on the speed control system.

It is held by the Thompson Legislative Committee that the improved speed control system does not exist, and witnesses have testified before the committee that, while several hundred patents are out for speed control devices such as that which the General Railway Signal Company professed to own, not one of them has yet proved a success.

It is because the committee thinks the alleged patent control system was a failure and could not be installed that the committee is interested in finding why so much as $50,000 was paid for it.

First $20,000 Payment.

The books of the General Railway Signal Company show that on Dec. 6, 1914, the company made a payment of $20,000 as part of the price of $50,000 for this patent. Dec. 6, 1914, was twelve days before the big Fourth Avenue signal contract was awarded to the General Railway Signal Company, Commissioner Robert C. Wood casting the deciding vote in its favor. One other payment of $10,000 on this account was made on Sept. 15, 1915.

The members of the Thompson Committee have the name of the man to whom this money was paid, but will not subpoena him immediately, as it is expected that light may be thrown on the subject in the meantime by other witnesses. The committee, however, will summon many witnesses and stay in session for weeks longer, if necessary, to focus the searchlight on this $50,000, it was said yesterday.

Persons who say they represent Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood have visited counsel George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, and discussed a future appearance on the stand of Commissioner Wood. According to his alleged representatives, Commissioner Wood is willing to tell why the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester was able to obtain a contract for $1,414,494 when their bid was at first $117,494 above that of a responsible competitor.

Commissioner Wood, who has been accused on the witness stand of soliciting a bribe of $5,000 from the Union Switch and Signal Company, signed a waiver of immunity when he took the stand several months ago. He could not obtain immunity by giving further testimony unless a special agreement were made for the cancellation of the existing waiver.

Will Give No Immunity.

Members of the Thompson Committee feel that Commissioner Wood is deeply involved by the testimony given already and would not consider the subject of conferring any favors on him, unless they were assured that his testimony would make out a case against other men whose acts would otherwise go unrevealed.

Chairman Thompson was satisfied yesterday that the "slush fund," persistently mentioned as being in the neighborhood of $58,000, will be fully explained by the testimony before the commission this week. It has been reported again and again that the committee was tracing an alleged "slush fund," used by a large manufacturing concern to obtain a contract through the Public Service Commission.

Unless Commissioner Wood takes the stand, William W. Salmon, President of the General Railway Signal Company, will be called to testify regarding the hiring of Sidney G. Johnson after he had been discharged by the Union Switch and Signal Company for his alleged agreement to bribe Commissioner Wood. It was after the hiring of Johnson that the General Railway Signal Company got the $1,414,494 contract, in spite of the fact that its bid was more than $100,000 higher than that of a competitor. Mr. Salmon will also have an opportunity to explain the $30,000 item on the books of the company for a speed control device which will take a prominent part in the proceedings this week.

Cade to be a Witness.

Vice President John T. Cade of the Federal Company will be a witness today. Cade will tell of the statement he made to Alfred Renshaw, President of the Federal Company, that William C. Banks, a former business partner of Public Service Commissioner Wood, had offered for a "consideration" to deliver Commissioner Wood's vote on the Fourth Avenue Subway signal contract. William C. Banks has also promised that he will testify today.

NO JAIL FOR WITNESSES.

Woods Seeks Quarters for 34 Now in Condemned Building.

Police Commissioner Woods is wondering what he will do with thirty-four "material witnesses" now in the House of Detention in Mulberry Street. The building has been condemned by the Building Department, and the inmates will have to be shifted to some other quarters.

The Commissioner thought he had solved the difficulty when it was suggested to him that the inmates of the house might be kept in Ludlow Street Jail. Application was made to Sheriff Grifenhagen for permission, but it was refused. The Sheriff based his refusal on a recent opinion of the Corporation Counsel when the city authorities wanted to lodge some I. W. W. prisoners in the jail for temporary safekeeping.

Another objection was based on the fact that the jail is filled with cells that could not be utilized for detained witnesses, because they have the right to wander at large within the walls of their prison. The Commissioner sought to do away with this difficulty by promising to detail policemen to the jail to see that none of the legitimate inmates of the jail took advantage of the large influx of detained witnesses to get away. The Sinking Fund Commission will probably be asked to find a lodging place for the witnesses.

FIND BOYS DRUNK IN STREET

Swallowed Contents of Bottle, Thinking It Was Root Beer.

James Burke, 10 years old, of 2,400 Second Avenue, and Joseph Bauer, 11, of 440 East 123d Street, were walking in Second Avenue last night when they saw an old man slip on the icy pavement and drop a small package. The old man got up quickly and turned the corner into 127th Street, and the boys picked up his package. They broke the covering and found a pint bottle of dark liquid.

"We'll run after the old man and give it to him," said Joseph.

"No, he's gone. It looks like root beer," said James; "we'll drink it." The boys pulled the cork, and began to drink. "It's too bitter," said Joseph. "No, it's good," said James, "but I don't think it's root beer."

A few minutes later Patrolman Kelcey of the East 126th Street Station saw a crowd on the northwest corner of 126th Street and Second Avenue, just a block from where the boys had drunk the "root beer." He elbowed through the crowd, and found the two small boys lying helpless on the pavement.

At the Harlem Hospital Dr. Ballin tried fruitlessly to bring James out of the coma. Joseph threw off his stupor long enough to tell Detective Conroy of the Third Branch Detective Bureau the story, and promise that he would never again drink any more "root beer." It was said that both boys were in a serious condition from alcoholism. They are held on the charge of improper guardianship.

MIGRATION PLANS PLEASE.

Opponents Approve Mrs. Blatch's Idea to Lead Suffragists West.

If Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the ex-President of the Women's Political Union, does lead a band of suffragists from New York to Kansas or Colorado, or some State where women vote, she will go with the enthusiastic "godspeed" of all of the anti-suffragists of the city and State. This was made clear yesterday by leading anti-suffrage workers, who said that the emigration of the suffragists from New York would be an excellent solution of the votes-for-women problem. It would give the sufiragists what they wanted, the antis said, and leave the women who did not want to vote in peace.

"I think the idea is excellent," said Miss Alice Chittenden of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. "I hope they all go. They can't get what they want here, so let them go where they can get it. And by their going we'll get what we want. I certainly wish Mrs. Blatch would lead the suffragists away."

Miss Chittenden, however, though approving the hypothetical emigration, did not think much of its possibilities as an actuality. She was even unkind enough to intimate that Mrs. Blatch had publicity more in mind than travel when she announced her intention of going to Kansas.

$133,000 FOR CHARITY.

Brooklyn Federated Jewish Charities Reports on the Year.

The fourth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Federated Jewish Charities and its affiliated societies was held last evening in the Masonic Temple on Lafayette Avenue. Speeches were made by Nathan S. Jonas and by Magistrate Alexander Geismar, who told of the work of the Young Men's and Young Women's Social Service, of which he is the leader.

The annual report which was read showed the allotment to different societies in the federation for charitable work of $133,000, of which amount $125,000 is already pledged.

In a letter to the federation Jacob H. Schiff, who gives annually $2,500, said he would double the amount provided "the federation secures by April 1, 1916, increases from 5,000 present subscribers in the amount of $30,000."

The officers of the federation were reelected. They are Benjamin H. Namm, President; Simon H. Rothschild, First Vice President; Meier Steinbrink, Second Vice President; Julius Dahlman, Treasurer, and Nathan S. Jonas, Honorary Secretary. Dancing and refreshments followed the meeting.

WAITERS' STRIKE MAY GROW.

Appeal Is Made to Have 25,000 Walk Out All Over the City.

The leaders of the strike of waiters on the downtown east side yesterday sent a letter to the general office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America asking that the strike be extended to the whole city. This would affect 25,000 or more waiters.

Samuel Goldstein, Chairman of the Strike Committee, said he expected a favorable reply to the letter, and that before Jan. 1 there would be a mass meeting to consider a general strike. He said the east side strikers expected employers soon to accede to their demands.

RICHMOND RENEWS ATTACK.

Church Keeps Suspended Rector as a Lay Reader.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, who was suspended from the Protestant Episcopal ministry for a year by an ecclesiastical court for criticisms of Bishop Rhinelander resumed his attacks on the Bishop tonight in a sermon in St. John's Church.

"Everything I said about Bishop Rhinelander is true and he knows it," he said. "I won't take back a word of it. A Bishop who advises caution rather than truth in teaching the gospel is not fit for his office. He owes the diocese an apology or his resignation.

"My letters to Bishop Rhinelander were as true as those upon which I was acquitted, but then it is different with the Bishop. Many other clergymen of this city are at odds with the Bishop, but they do not dare to say so. He tried to prevent me from telling the truth about local industrial conditions. I regret his reactionary ideas and his methods." Plans have been made to retain Dr. Richmond in the pulpit as a lay reader at his present salary for the year of suspension.

BIG CROWD GREETS PRESIDENT'S BRIDE

Throng at Hot Springs Welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on Honeymoon Trip.

PLAN TO GO GOLFING

Motor Trips Also Arranged—White House Officials Mail 5,000 Announcement Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 19.—Blue skies, a bright sun, and mild temperature, after a week of snow and rain, welcomed President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to the Virginia Hot Springs this morning. Apartments were engaged last week for the President and his bride at the Homestead Hotel, and, although the secret of their arrival had been kept strictly, a report that they were expected spread yesterday, and the station platform was crowded this morning on the arrival of the train at 8:30 o'clock to which were attached the three special cars of the party. So well had the destination of the President and Mrs. Wilson been kept that few of the railroad employes knew where the three special cars were to go that were attached to the train at Alexandria last night.

After breakfast in their car this morning the President and his bride were the first of the passengers to reach the station platform. They stepped immediately into one of the two limousines which preceded them here from Washington, and were taken to the main entrance of the hotel, where they were welcomed. They were conducted at once to their apartments, Suites 1, 2, and 3, in the new wing of the hotel.

Special music had been prepared at both the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian churches for the morning service, but the President and his bride stayed in their apartments all day, having luncheon and dinner in the dining room of their suite. The apartments of the President, which were decorated for their reception with American Beauty roses and red and white carnations, command a view of the golf links, with Deer Lick Mountain in the background.

Mrs. Wilson, on alighting from the train this morning, wore a traveling suit of black, trimmed with black fur, while the President wore a blue serge suit and soft felt hat, and carried his overcoat on his arm.

Charles S. Swem, one of the President's secretaries; five Secret Service men, and a score of newspaper men accompanied the President, who has given strict orders that no photographs are to be taken of himself and Mrs. Wilson.

Both President and Mrs. Wilson brought their golf clubs, and, as the golf course is in excellent condition, it is probable they will be much on the links. It is expected also that they will motor to near-by points of interest to which trips have been arranged.

The President and Mrs. Wilson were followed here by congratulations from almost every part of the world. Messages of good wishes came from rulers of nations in Europe, Presidents of South and Central American countries, Governors of States, diplomats, members of the Senate and House, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and from scores of personal friends and relatives. Many they will answer personally from here.

The President will attend to only the most important public business while here, but arrangements have been made for connecting the hotel with the White House by a special telegraph wire, if necessary, and he will keep in direct telephone communication with Secretary Lansing and other officials.

The Eastern newspapers arrive here a day late, and the President will have to depend entirely on word from the White House for his news. He brought along several applications for pardon and some important correspondence, and the President will devote a portion of each day to work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Dec. 19.—Five thousand cards mailed from the White House last evening read as follows:

Mr. Woodrow Wilson
and
Mrs. Norman Galt
(nee Edith Bolling)
announce their marriage
on Saturday, the Eighteenth of December,
Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen.
Washington, D. C.

The engraving is of the black type on a large sheet of heavy cream-laid paper. The cards are inclosed in two square envelopes, the larger with the name, title, and address of the addressee and the smaller merely with the name and title. Most of the cards were sent by mail and postmarked Dec. 18, 9:30 P. M. Those intended for certain high officials will be delivered by hand tomorrow.

WANT BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Army Christian Aid Sends Out Christmas Appeal.

Officers of the United States Soldiers Christian Aid Association have issued an appeal in behalf of the soldiers of the regular army for books, magazines, musical instruments, and stereopticon views for distribution among the various military posts, garrisons, and army hospitals, in both the United States and its island possessions.

The suspension of this work, which was started shortly after the organization was founded, in 1861, was threatened when Major John B. Ketchum died. Major George Breck, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, explained yesterday that the work was being pushed ahead, and that, in spite of the favorable results of an appeal issued by the association at Easter and Thanksgiving, another appeal was being made for Christmas. The Government does not provide the army with literature or means of social entertainment.

Contributions of literature may be sent to the rooms of the association at 5 Beekman Street.

MIDVALE GETS MORE LAND.

Bethlehem Company Will Also Erect Plants in South Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 19.—After a visit by two Russian and two English army officers and representatives of the Midvale Steel Company to the land lying along the Delaware Bay shore of Cape May County, from Pierces Point north to Goshen, arrangements have been made with Joseph Camp, the owner of a large part of it, to lease it with a privilege of buying.

Mr. Camp has returned from New York, where the negotiations were carried out. Large plants are to be erected upon the land and more proving grounds are to be used by the Midvale and Bethlehem Companies between Dias Creek and Goshen. The latter town is the native place of Eugene Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15, MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42nd ST. WEST Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ADD TO THE MYRIAD CHARMS OF KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP THE SHOW OF SHOWS! EVERYBODY GOES! Seats Now Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way 43 St. Next MON. NIGHT, Seat Sale Thursday. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Under Fire SPECIAL MATS. DEC. 27-28-30-31. RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. 3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD. Abe and Mawruss A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last LAST. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WEEK ROLLING STONES

Fulton Thea., 46 St., W. of B'way. Beg'g Xmas Eve (Friday) Seats now Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LAST 3 WEEKS D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way&43 St. Last Week CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Seats 25c & 50c OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. & Dec. 30. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat & Dec. 31 THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Dec. 28. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. First Night Next Sat. At 8:15 Seats Now in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

GABY DESLYS

W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Cort The Blossom-Herbert Musical Hit Princess Pat With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c. "SOME BABY" with Jefferson de Angelis

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tue., 25 & 50c. DAMAGED GOODS"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. NAZIMOVA, ADELAIDE & HUGHES, PRINCESS JUE QUON TAI, WINDSOR McCAY, KRAMER & MORTON, OTHERS.

COLONIAL B'way & 62 St. MAT. DAILY. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE & THE BEST BATTLE MOVIES YET. "GERMANY AT WAR" Taken by Imperial Order.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th MAT. DAILY.

Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE Supper & Dancing. Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 8. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din., Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant

GAIETY THEATRE — SPECIAL This Afternoon at 2:15 also Tomorrow (Tues.) For 2 Public Performances Only. The Stage Society of N. Y. Will Present The Soul Machine

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c Germany ON THE Firing Line German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

44TH ST. THEATRE. THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FIGHTING IN FRANCE CONTINUOUS FROM 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. 25c and 50c

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Edward Abeles & Co. and 7 other acts Every Eve. at 8:15 ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Phone 906 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. SEASON'S SUCCESS. "THE WEAVERS," with EMANUEL REICHER. "Triumph."—Press. "Deep impression."—American.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30 10 to 50c. Valeska Suratt in "The Immigrant." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Pauline Frederick, "Lydia Gilmore."

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 1 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c & 50c. MAY ROBSON "A Night Out" and Others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th SAM HOWE & HIS KISSING GIRLS Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices

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Tickets, Box Office, McBride's, Tyson & Co., $1.50 to 50c.

LEXINGTON 51ST STREET & LEXINGTON AVE. ★ BIG CHRISTMAS SHOW ★ Matinees Dec. 27-29-30-31 & Jan. 1 FOUR PERFORMANCES FOR BENEFIT SYDENHAM AND FLOWER HOSPITALS. PETER RABBIT in DREAMLAND Special New Year's Eve. Performance. PRICES, 50c. to $2.00. Seats Now at Box Office, McBride's, Tyson's, Macy's and Gimbel's. (AUSPICES NEW YORK GLOBE.)

Beginning MON., Dec. 27: Morns. at 10: Nights (except Dec. 31) at 8. Also Tues. Aft., Dec. 28. ALICE IN WONDERLAND Six Reel Nonpareil Feature Film Co. PRICES, 15c to 50c. MORNS., 15c to 25c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Urlus, Well, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodansky. Wed. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca. Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli. Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco. Fri. Mat. at 2:30, (Prices 50c to $2.50) Hansel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; foll'd by Ballet. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet. Cond., Scuri. Fri. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Bloch. Cond., Bodansky. Sat. Mat. at 2, Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Dec. 25, at 8, Barber of Seville, Hempel, De Luca, Damaco, Diffur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, DEC. 20TH, 8:15 P. M., 340 West 44th Street. 20-ACT BILL, Including special feature tableaux setting out part of military training system in Australia. By Australian Student Cadets, Under direction of Lieut. J. J. Simons, for benefit of Sick and Wounded Australian soldiers in Dardanelles. Proceeds to be donated to the Dardanelles War Relief Fund. Tickets at Box Office, $1.00 each. Reserved seats, $2.00. Special boxes on application.

8 1ST THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. KEYSTONE COMEDY WEBER & FIELDS SAM BERNARD WILLIAM COLLIER and Others in "FATTY and the BROADWAY STARS" KATHERINE KAELRED in "The Winged Idol" SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs MAT. TODAY, 10c. & 15c. EVENINGS, 15c. 25c. 50c.

BURTON HOLMES CANDLER THEATRE, 42d St. n'r B'way. TO-DAY AT 3 Buenos Aires and Argentina Popular Prices: 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50.

Hippodrome Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50 Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 Peppie. SOUSA & HIS BAND Sensational Ice Ballet Seats Up to 1916 Staged by R. H. Burnside. SUNDAY—SOUSA & HIS BAND.

TRIANGLE PLAYS De Wolf Hopper in "Don Quixote," "The Despoiler" with Frank Keenan. "The Hunt" with Ford Sterling. Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8. Daily Mats., 25 & 50c. Evs., 25, 50, 75c, $1 & $2 KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE Broadway at 38th Street

TF THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:10. Mon. Eve. to Thurs. "DENISE" Matinee and Eve'g. Fri. Mat., "The Gendre of Mr. Poirier" Fri. Eve., "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon" Sat. Mat. and Eve., "L'Abbe Constantin"

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, Man'gt Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano. CLARA CLEMENS-GABRILOWITSCH OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH at the Piano.

Princess Theatre, This Afternoon at 3:30, Piano Recital HANNA WOLFE Tickets $1 to $2, on Sale at Box Office.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 2:30, Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15, VIOLIN RECITAL—ILJA Schkolnik Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3, PIANO RECITAL by HAROLD BAUER Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30 TREASURE ISLAND Telephone, 1366 Circle.

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